

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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31 July 1984

JAPAN

Cooperation Committee Meeting With ROK Begins	C	1
PRC Officials Arrive for 'War Orphans' Talks	C	1
Dominican Envoy Denies Drug Smuggling Charges	[AFP]	C 2
S. Pacific Fishing Accord Renewed With France	[AFP]	C 2
Cabinet Approves Fiscal '85 Budget Guidelines		C 3
Defense Budget Hike		C 4
Nakasone on Defense Spending		C 5
Abe Pledges Foreign Aid Effort		C 5
Nakasone Urges Efforts To Increase Imports		C 5

NORTH KOREA

Paper Says U.S. Responsible for Tension in South	D	1
[NODONG SINMUN 26 Jul]		
CPRF Publication Comments on Invasion 'Threats'	D	1
NODONG SINMUN on Opposition to Chon's Japan Trip	[28 Jul]	D 2
JSP Group's Resolution Opposes Chon's Visit		D 3
MINJU CHOSON on Japan-South Scientific Meeting	[29 Jul]	D 3
Japanese Ministry Textbook Correction Doubted		D 4
81st CPSU Anniversary, Progress Greeted		D 5
KPA Soldiers Meeting Marks PLA Founding Day		D 6
NODONG SINMUN Marks Cuban Revolution Anniversary	[26 Jul]	D 6
Paper Criticizes Reagan's Anti-Nicaragua Effort		D 7
[NODONG SINMUN 28 Jul]		
O Chin-u Greets Syrian Defense Minister	D	7
Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki Meets Libyan Group	D	8
DPRK, Egypt Joint Committee Sign Agreement	D	8
Socialist Media Cited on Reunification Cause	D	8
Meetings To Implement Kim Il-song Teachings Held	D	9
Provincial Committees Discuss Party Decisions	D	9
Kim Chong-il's Party Ideology Document Discussed	D	10
[NODONG SINMUN 29 Jul]		
NODONG SINMUN on Fulfilling Plenum's Objectives	[26 Jul]	D 12
Paper Says Future 'Bright' for Socialist Cause		D 14
[NODONG SINMUN 26 Jul]		
Briefs: Armed Forces Film; Delegation Home		D 21
From PRC		

SOUTH KOREA

State Department Denies Report on Talks With North	E	1
UN's Cordovez Issues Press Statement on Visit	E	1
Exchanges Views With Yi	E	2
N. Korean IOC Member Doubtful About Sports Talks	E	2
[TONG-A ILBO 30 Jul]		
Team Invited to Weight Lifting Games in China	E	3
Government Seeks 1985 Budget 'in Black'	E	3
[THE KOREA TIMES 28 Jul]		
9.5 Percent Economic Growth Last Year Reported	E	3
Measures To Restrict Imports Agreed Upon	E	4

MONGOLIA

Council of Ministers Reports Ministerial Changes	F	1
Politburo Approves Tsedenbal-Troung Chinh Talks	F	1
Peljee at MPR-Donated Laotian Hospital Opening	F	1
Molom, Party Delegation Return From Nicaragua	F	1
Tsedenbal Meets Halhin Gol Battle Veterans	F	1
Resolution on Capital Construction Improvement	F	2
TV, Telephone Communications Advances Noted	F	2
UNEN Cited on Industrial Production Increase	F	2

BURMA

Thai Paper Interviews Karen on 'War' With Shans	G	1
[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 30 Jul]		
Karens Claim Burmese Offensive Turned Back	G	1
[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 31 Jul]		

KAMPUCHEA

SPK on Chan Si Interview With Budapest Media	H	1
Chan Si Receives Reply Message From GDR's Stoph	H	2
77 'Misled People' Surrender in Pursat	H	2
Report on Agricultural Developments 23-29 Jul	H	2
KPNLF Troops Seek To Stall SRV Attack on Camp	H	4
[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 31 Jul]		
VONADK Says SRV Helicopters Drop Cluster Bombs	H	4
VODK on Guerrilla Raids in Battambang, Kratie	H	5
VONADK, VODK Battle Reports for 20-26 Jul	H	5
VODK Condemns SRV Recruitment of Khmer Soldiers	H	7
VODK Commentary Claims 200 Khmer Soldiers Desert	H	8
VODK Commentary on Condemnation of Vietnam	H	9
Briefs: GDR Lecturers; Red Cross Aid Distribution;	H	10
New Land Resettlement		

LAOS

Thais Charged With Continuing Border Harassment	I 1
Sali Vongkhamsao Meets SRV Materials Delegation	I 1
Delegation Signs Agreement	I 1
Reportage of MPR Cooperation Commission Visit	I 2
MPR-Built Hospital Accepted	I 2
Sali Vongkhamsao Attends Talks	I 2
Meeting With Kaysone Phomvihan	I 2
Aid Projects Discussed	I 3
Memorandum Signed	I 5
Youth Union To Meet With Komsomol in Moscow	I 5
Sali Vongkhamsao Attends Polish Film Show	I 5
Kaysone Phomvihan Greet Congolese Labor Party	I 6

THAILAND

Minister Sitthi Discusses Results of PRC Visit [BANGKOK POST 31 Jul]	J 1
Vietnamese Seen at 'Disadvantage' in Kampuchea	J 1
NATION Urges Restraints Over Japan Trade Issue [30 Jul]	J 2
U.S. Journalist Dawson Expelled From Country [MATICHON 28 Jul]	J 3
SRV Diplomat Said To Meet With Thai Communists [AFP]	J 3
SRV Embassy Denies Contact With CPT Members [MATICHON 29 Jul]	J 4
Interior Minister Defends Village Scouts Rally [BANGKOK WORLD 27 Jul]	J 4

VIETNAM

U.S. 'Provocations' Against Libya Condemned	K 1
Armed Forces Badly Maul PRC Battalion 28-29 July	K 1
Army Paper Denounces Beijing-Bangkok Collusion [QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Jul]	K 1
Captured Pol Pot Soldier Makes Confession [QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Jul]	K 2
Truong Chinh Message on War Veterans Day	K 3
Leaders Mark War Invalids Day	K 4
Light Industry Records New Achievements	K 4
Ho Chi Minh City Initiates Technical Innovations	K 4
Finance Ministry Meeting on Agricultural Tax	K 5
'Fairly Good' Winter-Spring Rice Crop Reported	K 5
Drought Hits Large Rice-Growing Areas in North	K 5
Agricultural Development as of Mid-July	K 6

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Hayden Discusses Kampuchea Dialogue, Disarmament	M 1
--	-----

NEW ZEALAND

Embargo on Australian Investments Lifted	M 2
--	-----

INDONESIA

Foreign Minister on Lisbon's Denial of Contracts	N	1
Mokhtar Sees 'Better Understanding' With PNG	N	1
Briefs: Combustible Element Plant; Lalang Offshore Field	N	1

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Prime Minister on Support for PLO, Iraq-Iran War [London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 26 Jul]	O	1
--	---	---

PHILIPPINES

Batasan Reelects Virata Prime Minister	P	1
Details of 1985 Proposed Budget Reported [BUSINESS DAY 30 Jul]	P	1
Plans for Marking Aquino Anniversary Outlined [BUSINESS DAY 27 Jul]	P	3
Manila Police Arrest 5 Communist Leaders	P	4
Marcos Orders Banco Filipino Reopened 1 Aug	P	4

COOPERATION COMMITTEE MEETING WITH ROK BEGINS

OW300355 Tokyo KYODO in English 0336 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 30 KYODO -- Japan and South Korea opened a two-day meeting Monday in Tokyo with vows from both Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan for better ties between the two countries. In a congratulatory message to the 22nd joint Japan-South Korea Cooperation Committee, Nakasone said Chon's forthcoming visit to Japan would provide an opportunity for leading the two countries toward "solid and unshakable" ties.

Chon, in his congratulatory message read at the meeting, said stronger cooperative ties between the two countries would have a great bearing on peace in Asia and the world. Chon said he expects his visit to Japan, scheduled for early September, would help expand cooperative ties between the two countries.

The meeting, which brought together prominent politicians, financiers and academics from Japan, and South Korea, will focus discussions on a wide range of topics for the promotion of economic and cultural cooperation. The South Korean delegation was headed by Sin Hyon-hwak, chairman of the (South) Korea-Japan Cooperation Committee. Former Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, chairman of the Japan-(South) Korea Cooperation Committee, was absent from the opening ceremony because of ill health, conference officials said.

PRC OFFICIALS ARRIVE FOR 'WAR ORPHANS' TALKS

OW271125 Tokyo KYODO in English 1118 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO -- A group of Chinese officials in charge of Japanese "war orphans" arrives in Japan Monday for talks with Japanese Government officials.

The 10-member team, led by Zhang Rui, a ranking official of Chinese Foreign Ministry's Consular Affairs Department, will confer with officials of the Foreign, Health and Welfare, and Justice Ministries on the repatriation of war displaced Japanese nationals from China.

The Health and Welfare Ministry, which is sponsoring the trip, has also arranged a visit for the Chinese group to inspect a government-run welfare facility at Tokorozawa, Saitama Prefecture, set up to help the China repatriates to adapt to life in Japan.

During their eight-day stay in Japan, the Chinese officials will also have a chance to talk to a China repatriate -- Sadanori Tanoshimo, 39 who returned to Japan two years ago. Tanoshimo, who lives at Tokyo's Koto ward, is among the 742 war displaced people from China who found their kin in Japan over the past few years.

Meanwhile, the government is launching a nationwide campaign to seek information for the rest of the 1,546 displaced Japanese nationals in China who are looking for their relatives in Japan, Health and Welfare Ministry officials said. The government has so far sponsored five trips for the so-called war displaced "orphans" to Japan, enabling 163 people to establish contacts with their kin.

The Health and Welfare Ministry, however, is concerned that the chances for the remaining war displaced Japanese to find their relatives would be slim unless more information is forthcoming from their kin in Japan.

The war-displaced Japanese in China were mostly abandoned by their parents or simply lost contacts with their families during the chaotic times toward the end of World War II. A study conducted by the Health and Welfare Ministry shows up to 41 percent of parents of those displaced persons who later found their kin had thought their children had died.

DOMINICAN ENVOY DENIES DRUG SMUGGLING CHARGES

BK290758 Hong Kong AFP in English 0719 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Taipei, July 29 (AFP) -- Dominican Republic Ambassador to Taiwan, Tancredo Duluc today strongly refuted as "a pack of lies" press reports from Tokyo linking him to a Japanese amphetamines smuggling case. Police sources in Tokyo yesterday said the Dominican Republic ambassador was suspected of having carried large quantities of amphetamines, a stimulant, from Taiwan to Japan on his "frequent visit" to Japan since last year. Police did not name the ambassador, but the Caribbean island has been represented in Taipei by Mr. Duluc, 58, since December 1982.

Denying the allegations today, Mr. Duluc, who is a trained medical doctor, told journalists: "I should know how drugs can harm human beings better than anyone else." the ambassador said that he had passed through Tokyo with his family on a home vacation last November, "and I have not been to that country this year." He said reports that he had brought drugs to Japan in March and April this year were "serious mistakes."

Foreign Ministry officials here said the government was watching the matter closely. They said there had been no official inquiry from Japan, nor had there been any Japanese confirmation that Mr. Duluc was involved in the case.

Government agencies concerned tended to support the ambassador's claim that he had not been to Japan this year as shown in Taiwan's exit and entry records, officials said. (Japan's KYODO news agency quoted the Japan-Taiwan Exchange Association, Tokyo's unofficial representative in the island, as saying the ambassador made more than 40 trips to Japan in about a year.)

Well-informed diplomatic sources said Mr. Duluc had been slated "a few weeks ago" for a home transfer and is scheduled to leave Taipei early next month.

Meanwhile, Niu Chih-Kuo, 30, detained in June in northern Keelung for alleged involvement in drug trafficking between Taiwan and Japan, denied during an interrogation today, either knowing the Dominican ambassador or of having anything to do with drug selling, a Keelung District Court official said. A Tokyo report pinpointed Niu as having accompanied the Dominican ambassador on a trip to Japan on February 21.

Agents of Taiwan's Bureau of Investigation in the southern port city of Kaohsiung cracked down on five suspected clandestine drug factories in as many days in June, reportedly on a tip from Japanese police, and allegedly seized a large amount of stimulants.

S. PACIFIC FISHING ACCORD RENEWED WITH FRANCE

OW301427 Hong Kong AFP in English 0540 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 30 (AFP) -- Japan and France have renewed their fishing accord covering waters around France's South Pacific possessions, the French Embassy said here today.

The agreement, reached Saturday, authorises Japanese fishermen to catch about 6,000 tons of tuna in the 200 nautical mile zones around New Caledonia, French Polynesia and the Wallis and Futuna Islands. The Japanese will pay 210,000 dollars for the privilege.

The agreement was signed by Yves [name indistinct], French minister plenipotentiary, and Takahiko Togo, Foreign Ministry deputy director-general. Japan has also agreed to make an experimental fishing vessel available for French Polynesia and to train two local fisheries technicians. Japanese experts will also [word indistinct] the New Caledonian capital of Noumea to study cooperation possibilities.

CABINET APPROVES FISCAL '85 BUDGET GUIDELINES

OW310419 Tokyo KYODO in English 0355 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 31 KYODO -- The Japanese Government Tuesday approved an austere "guideline" on fiscal 1985 budgetary requests by government ministries and agencies, with a 10 percent cut in current expenditures and a 5 percent cut in investment outlays, while defense spending rose 7 percent.

A report on the guideline for budgetary requests, presented by Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, was approved by a regular Cabinet meeting. Government expenditures -- general account minus government bond servicing costs and subsidies to local governments -- were to increase by 280 billion yen (1.14 billion dollars) from the current fiscal year to 32.86 trillion yen (134.12 billion dollars).

The growth rate on initial budget requests, which are due to be submitted by the end of August, was 0.86 percent -- the lowest since fiscal 1961 when the guideline system was first adopted.

The defense expenditures were allowed to increase by 7 percent or 205.5 billion yen (840 million dollars) to 3.14 trillion yen (12.82 billion dollars). The growth rate was over the 6.55 percent rise in fiscal 1984.

The general framework of budget requests called for a 770 billion yen (31.4 billion dollars) cut in government operating expenditures and outlays for investment programs including public works from the current fiscal 1984 budget.

Twenty ministries and agencies, including the Construction Ministry and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, have thus accepted budget cuts for the coming year. Relief outlays for the needy, medical care expenses and expenditures for interest subsidy to the Housing Loan Corporation were pegged.

The Finance Ministry accepted automatic increases stemming from international treaties and agreements, and in annuity and personnel expenses as well as in appropriations for official development aid to developing countries. The official development aid was to increase by 11.4 percent, though the figure, along with appropriations for public works and social welfare programs, was to be reviewed during compilation process of the budget toward the end of this year.

Before submitting the report to the Cabinet meeting, the finance minister had lengthy negotiations with other ministers until early hours of the day, mostly over the defense expenditures. The Defense Agency requested an 8 percent increase amid U.S. calls for a speedy Japanese defense buildup, while the Finance Ministry wanted to boost the defense spendings just 3.5 percent for the sake of reconstruction of the deficit-ridden state finances.

The final agreement was reached between Takeshita and Defense Agency Chief Yuko Kurihara under attendance by Asao Mihara, chairman of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's Security Affairs Research Council.

As for the public works outlays, Takeshita told the Cabinet meeting that the Finance Ministry will try to find ways for increase, considering the economic development.

After the Cabinet meeting, Takeshita told reporters the 7 percent increase in defense expenditures was the utmost possible in a compromise among the defense buildup, the reliable relationship between Japan and the United States and the promotion of reconstruction of state finances.

Defense Budget Hike

OW310205 Tokyo KYODO in English 0150 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Tokyo, July 31 KYODO -- Despite a government policy of budgetary austerity, Finance Minister Noboru Takesita and Defense Agency Chief Yuko Kurihara agreed to increase Japan's defense spending maximum 7 percent for fiscal 1985 in negotiations which continued into early Tuesday. This stands in sharp contrast with government determination to hold an increase in the fiscal 1985 budget as low as possible in an attempt to restore financial health, which is part of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's major political pledge.

Japan's defense budget was raised 6.6 percent this year to 2.9 trillion yen (12 trillion dollars), compared with a mere 0.5 percent hike in overall fiscal 1984 budget.

Kurihara, meanwhile, demanded an 8 percent defense budgetary hike in order to carry out early implementation of the 1976 defense buildup program.

He also referred to a U.S. request for Japan's greater defense spending. The Reagan administration, therefore, must be pleased with the proposed hike, Japanese Government sources said. But the sources added the tentative government decision to raise the defense budget by 7 percent is bound to create a political controversy between the Nakasone administration and opposition parties.

Earlier, Nakasone said he will leave no "sanctuaries" unaffected by the austere policy. Nakasone said "no" when asked by reporters Tuesday morning if a 7 percent defense spending increase runs counter to his earlier statement. The proposed 7 percent raise is a compromise between the government efforts for the defense buildup program and the present state of financial situation, Nakasone said.

In the Takeshita-Kurihara talks, the finance minister said the government should also be mindful of its policy to keep annual defense spending below 1 percent of Japan's gross national product (GNP). Japan's 2.9 trillion yen fiscal 1984 defense budget accounts for 0.99 percent of the country's projected GNP for the year until March next year.

Government sources said Kurihara succeeded in winning a 7 percent hike apparently with the political backing of Nakasone, who believes in Japan's greater defense role matching its status in the international community. The sources said a 7 percent defense spending increase may be a "gift" for Kurihara in his scheduled U.S. visit in September at the invitation of Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger for talks with American Government leaders.

Nakasone on Defense Spending

OW311135 Tokyo KYODO in English 1125 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 31 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday he will "make efforts" to maintain the government's policy to keep annual defense spending below 1 percent of the nation's gross national product despite a projected sharp increase in next year's defense budget. Under the guideline for budgetary requests for the fiscal 1985 budget, approved by his Cabinet Tuesday, defense expenditures were allowed to rise a maximum 7 percent -- exceptionally high compared with an overall increase rate of 0.86 percent.

Asked by reporters about the projected defense outlay, Nakasone said he had promised the nation and the Diet as well as the United States, to endeavor to achieve the level of defense buildup set in the 1976 national defense program outline. "We must do what is required," said the prime minister.

As for the policy of holding down defense spending below 1 percent of GNP set by the Takeo Miki administration in mid-1970's, Nakasone said the matter was up to the size of Japan's economy in 1985. But, "I will make efforts so that the policy will be maintained hereafter," Nakasone said. The 1984 defense budget, amounting to 2.9 trillion yen (12 billion dollars), accounts for 0.99 percent of Japan's projected GNP for the year year until next March.

Abe Pledges Foreign Aid Effort

OW310317 Tokyo KYODO in English 0312 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 31 KYODO -- Japan's pledge to redouble its official development aid (ODA) in five years ending in fiscal 1985 Tuesday became almost impossible as the Finance Ministry rejected Foreign Ministry budgetary requests. Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told reporters after a Cabinet meeting which approved the upper limits on budgetary requests for fiscal 1985 that since this is an international pledge, he will exert his maximum efforts for its implementation.

Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita allowed the ODA for fiscal 1985 to increase 11.4 percent over fiscal 1984 to 588.3 billion yen (2.4 billion dollars) against the 21 percent hike requested by the Foreign Ministry. The requested rate of increase is needed if Japan fulfills its pledge made in 1981 to redouble the ODA between fiscal 1981 to 1985 over the previous five-year period during which 10.68 billion dollars were extended.

NAKASONE URGES EFFORTS TO INCREASE IMPORTS

OW310547 Tokyo KYODO in English 0529 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 31 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Tuesday said Japan should make efforts to increase import of primary commodities and tropical goods, according to government officials. Expressing his concern about trade imbalance with countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and South Korea, Nakasone told a regular Cabinet meeting that the efforts be exerted toward a meeting of the Tariff Council scheduled for next December. He thus instructed government officials to study cuts in tariffs on agricultural products, fruits and lumber the ASEAN countries are calling for. Nakasone's remark was made in response to a report by International Trade and Industry Minister Hikosaburo Okonoji who has returned from a joint Japan-Thailand, Thailand-Japan Trade Committees meeting held in Bangkok recently.

PAPER SAYS U.S. RESPONSIBLE FOR TENSION IN SOUTH

SK270405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 27 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN July 26 in an article says the U.S. imperialists are the very ones keying up the tension in Korea and increasing the danger of a new war. Pointing to the outcries of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets over "threat of armed provocation from the North," someone's "military superiority" and "southward invasion," the author of the article brands this as a sophism invented to justify their new war preparations.

He says: Today the U.S. imperialists attach importance to Asia in gratifying their desire for world supremacy and, in particular, are stepping up their manoeuvres to ignite a new war in Korea.

Declaring South Korea "a vital operational zone" and "frontline of U.S. strategy" for the execution of their aggressive strategy all over Korea and Asia they are massing quantities of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons in and around South Korea. They continue to bring into South Korea new-type military equipment including "F-16" fighter-bombers. Notably, they are introducing newly developed nuclear weapons and their delivery means and deploying reinforced nuclear strike forces and, at the same time, are replenishing the existing nuclear attack bases and nuclear depots. While making haste with the modernisation of the puppet armed forces in South Korea, they are also getting overheated in increasing its military potentialities. They have annually increased "military aid" to the South Korean puppets and this year intend to transfer them lethal weapons worth 2,000 million dollars.

Having worked out a "three-stage war plan" envisaging the participation of imperialist allied forces on top of a "three-day war plan" based on a forestalling nuclear strike, they are hastening the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance, a NATO-type anti-communist military bloc, and are putting it into a more concrete form and perfecting it through such extremely adventurous military exercises as the "Team Spirit" regarded as an unprecedented-in-scope "preliminary war" and "test nuclear war."

The Chon Tu-hwan military gang of South Korea is rendering the situation more strained, in pursuance of the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war. The puppets are converting the socio-political life on the whole into a "wartime system" by dint of wartime evil laws, driving the puppet army, "reserve forces," "Civilian Defense Corps" and inhabitants into war exercises and feverishly hastening the militarisation of South Korean economy under the slogan of "destory-communism." In compliance with the master's demand the puppets intend to start on a criminal trip to Japan to step up the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance. The danger of war on the Korean peninsula comes from the South.

CPRF PUBLICATION COMMENTS ON INVASION 'THREATS'

SK280426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland published Information No. 283 on July 27 in connection with the fact that the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea recently blared that a full combat posture must be taken to "cope with the continued provocations by the North" and, earlier, the U.S. state secretary cried for the reinforcement of the aggression forces in South Korea, bringing forward the fiction of "threat of southward invasion," vilifying and attacking us. The information brands this anti-DPRK racket of the U.S. imperialists as a foolish attempt to justify their occupation policy and arms buildup in South Korea.

Noting that whenever we initiated peace proposals and called for peace negotiations, the U.S. imperialists answered them with arms buildup and large-scale war exercises in South Korea, the information says:

Although we proposed tripartite talks and demanded that a precondition for a peaceful reunification of Korea be created this year, the U.S. imperialists equipped their aggressor troops present in South Korea with tens of "F-16" fighter bombers, attack helicopters and new-type tanks and, at the same time, staged all forms of massive war exercises in and around South Korea, pushing the situation on the Korean peninsula to the extreme pitch of strain.

In constantly raising a hue and cry over non-existent "threat of southward invasion," while getting hysteric with preparations for northward invasion, they seek the aim to keep hold on South Korea as a nuclear war base by introducing more nuclear weapons and round off preparations for a war against our republic and the socialist countries around the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialist warmaniacs must stop the ridiculous trumpeting about "threat of southward invasion" and respond to our proposal for tripartite talks at an early date and take substantial steps for removing the tension and ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula.

NODONG SINMUN ON OPPOSITION TO CHON'S JAPAN TRIP

SK300346 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 27 Jul 84

[NODONG SINMUN 28 July commentary: "Due and Righteous Rejection"]

[Text] At a time when voices opposing and rejecting the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's Japanese junket are growing among people at home and abroad, eight antigovernment fighting organizations in South Korea issued a statement on 23 July at an emergency joint meeting for countermeasures in the center of Seoul.

The statement, branding traitor Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled tour of Japan as a diplomatic tour of treachery, noted that his visit is aimed at stepping up the formation of a tripartite military alliance between the United States, Japan and South Korea and that his visit will drive South Korea onto a new road of subordination and into the sphere of Japan's military influence. Thus, the statement showed strong vigilance and declared its resolute opposition to his talks with the Japanese emperor, a war criminal.

The South Korean people's resolute denunciation and rejection of Chon Tu-hwan's pro-Japanese treacherous junket is an entirely just one expressing their patriotic will. Today people and public opinion in many countries are sympathizing with such active advances by antigovernment organizations in South Korea and are giving them wide publicity. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japanese junket is very harmful to the interest of our people and to safeguarding peace and security in Korea, Asia, and the world.

As asserted by the South Korean people, traitor Chon-Tu-hwan's tour of Japan is an antipeace war junket to further step up the formation of a tripartite military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea, and the treacherous junket of a special class traitor to deepen South Korea's military and economic subjugation and open wider the road for the Japanese reactionaries to stage a comeback in South Korea.

In particular, traitor Chon Tu-hwan's plan to talk with the Japanese emperor, a war criminal, is a criminal plan to veil the indelible crime committed by the Japanese imperialists in Korea for 36 years and to encourage the militarist war frenzy of the Japanese reactionaries, revived and rearmed under the wings of the U.S. imperialists. Such acts by the puppet will result only in aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula and the vicinity, increasing the danger of anew war and placing South Korea more securely under the military and economic domination of Japan.

It is a unanimous national aspiration and desire to establish national sovereignty in South Korea by expelling outside forces, to guarantee peace by eliminating the danger of war, and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japanese junket, which the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries describe as a new occasion in the development of South Korea-Japan relations, basically runs counter to such an aspiration and desire by the Korean people. Thus, the South Korean people are expressing indignation against the anti-national Japanese tour by the traitor who is scheming to inflict colonial subjugation upon them and to bring the calamity of war to the nation again.

Foreign news reports pointing to the move of the antigovernment fighting organizations in South Korea directly opposing traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket noted that severe protest movements will be waged again on campuses and voices rejecting the Chon Tu-hwan regime will grow. The traitor who sneaks into the bosom of outside forces betraying the nation will not last long.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must not go against the demand of the people but give up its nation-selling trip of treachery to Japan.

JSP GROUP'S RESOLUTION OPPOSES CHON'S VISIT

SK280922 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0826 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo July 26 (KNS-KCNA) -- A resolution opposing the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan was adopted on July 15 at the 20th regular meeting of the Nada General Branch of the Japan Socialist Party.

The resolution says that the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" is a fascist military "regime" which emerged from a sea of blood after suppressing the Kwangju popular uprising and now is a target of the struggle of the South Korean people who demand the democratisation of society.

The Japan tour of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan who is hated by the South Korean people as a murderer must never be allowed, it stresses. It notes that his Japan trip is nothing but one for hastening the Japan-U.S.-South Korea military integration and thus keying up the tension in Asia and encouraging the aggressive designs of Japanese militarism.

A similar resolution was adopted at the 25th Central Festival for Peace and Friendship held on July 20. The resolution stresses that all forms of struggle would be waged against traitor Chon Tu-hwan's trip to Japan.

MINJU CHOSON ON JAPAN-SOUTH SCIENTIFIC MEETING

SK292355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON July 29, commenting on the "scientific and technical ministerial meeting" of Japan and South Korean puppets held these days in Seoul, says that the "meeting" was a criminal move for further strengthening the tieup between Japan and South Korea and increasing the puppets' military potentials.

Noting that the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets have long stepped up their military tieup under the spurious cloak of "technical cooperation", the author of the commentary says: The military collusion between the Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppets reached a more serious stage after the Japanese reactionaries promised last year to give 4,000 million dollars of military aid to the puppets. This is a criminal act as dangerous as practically giving lethal weapons to the South Korean puppets as it helps them suffering from shortage of military expenses to build up and expand munitions industries.

Through their military tieup with the South Korean puppets the Japanese reactionaries try to increase the military potentials of the puppets and realise their wild ambition for the reinvasion of South Korea without much difficulty, using them as a guide. On the other hand, the Chon Tu-hwan group, driven to bay forsaken and rejected within and without, seeks to realise its dirty desire for long-term office under the wings of the U.S. and Japanese masters by hastening war preparations with the military assistance of the Japanese reactionaries.

The recent "meeting" is part of the military tieup stepped up by the Japanese reactionaries and puppets in pursuance of such sinister aim.

JAPANESE MINISTRY TEXTBOOK CORRECTION DOUBTED

SK281026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA) -- The Japanese Education Ministry lately published in haste the results of the examination of the history textbook for Japanese high schools and advertised that the points of issue under debate of Japanese and world public circles had been corrected. In this connection NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article titled "What Do Forgers of History Seek?"

This time, too, world public circles expressed doubt and discontent as to the results of examination on the part of Japanese authorities, the paper says. It continues:

It was brought to light in 1982 that the Japanese Education Ministry forced the textbook authors to totally distort or delete out of textbooks for high and primary schools the aggressive acts committed by Japanese imperialism against Korea and other Asian countries in the past.

The highhanded scheme of Japanese authorities to distort historical facts called forth unanimous indignation and denunciation of the peoples of Korea and other Asian countries.

Dismayed at the angry public opinion at home and abroad, Japanese authorities could not but promise that they would correct expressions in history textbooks in accordance with facts. However, this time, too, two years after, Japanese authorities revised only part of the words in the textbooks and left intact no small part as they were. The textbook authors, university professors, lodged a strong protest with Japanese Government authorities against this unjustifiable act of the Education Ministry.

Facts show that the sinister intention of Japanese Government authorities has not changed.

What do they seek through this? They intend to, by teaching distorted history to the rising generation, conceal the vicious aggressive crimes of Japanese imperialism in the past, justify their policy of militarisation and overseas expansion and furthermore, lay an ideological foundation for realizing the old dream of "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere."

81ST CPSU ANNIVERSARY, PROGRESS GREETED

SK301306 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0723 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Unattributed talk: "Proud Road Shining With Victory and Glory"]

[Text] Today is the 81st anniversary of the CPSU. On this occasion, our people extend warm fraternal greetings and warm congratulations to the Soviet people.

On 30 July 1903, 81 years ago, the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party founded a new revolutionary party for the first time in Russia by embodying Lenin's theory on building a Marxist party. The founding of the Bolshevik Party as the vanguard unit of the working class was an epochal event which opened a new era in the history of the Russian working class revolutionary struggle.

In retrospect, the past 81 years traversed by the CPSU have been a proud road shining with victory and glory. Lenin and the leadership of the Bolshevik Party constantly solidified the purity of party ranks and increased their combat capabilities in the arduous struggle against all kinds of opportunists within the party. They ultimately achieved the victory of the Great October Revolution by organizing and leading the working class.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The Soviet people were the first to pioneer the initial, untrodden road to socialist construction by repelling the aggression of the imperialists and the resistance of anti-revolutionary forces within the country under the banner of Leninism. They have turned their fatherland into the developed socialist power of today through protracted, arduous struggle.

After the victory of the revolution, the Soviet people reliably defended their young sovereignty from the class enemies at home and abroad under the leadership of the Leninist party. They have built a socialist power by successfully realizing the country's industrialization and agricultural collectivization.

The CPSU excellently played its role as the stimulator, organizer, and standardbearer of the heroic struggle of the Soviet people who rose up against the fascist occupiers during the great fatherland war. Today, under the leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the fraternal Soviet people are vigorously struggling to complete a developed socialist society, upholding the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the recent plenary meetings of the party Central Committee. The CPSU is actively struggling to enhance the leadership role of party organizations; intensify party guidance in economic work; improve the ideological work among the working people; and strengthen order, discipline, and organizational spirit in every field of social life.

Because the combat capabilities of the party have been increased and the working people's creativity and activeness have been displayed, the socialist emulation movement is being actively staged in various sectors of the people's economy and the tasks for the 11th 5-Year Plan are being successfully fulfilled.

Today, the Soviet people are marching forward toward a more brilliant future, full of conviction and hope, rallying around the CPSU Central Committee. The Communist Party, government, and people of the Soviet Union are struggling to oppose the imperialists' aggressive policy and scheme to provoke a new war and ensure the peace and security of Europe and the world.

Our party and people sincerely rejoice, as over our own, over the achievements of the Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union in revolution and construction; actively support the just stand and measures taken by the Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union to reduce international tension, prevent a new world war -- nuclear war -- and guarantee a long-lasting and durable peace; and extend class solidarity with the Soviet people's struggle for its realization.

Korea-Soviet friendship, which has a long tradition, is coming into bloom and developing today to a new higher stage. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's most recent visit to the Soviet Union served as an epochal event to develop the traditional Korea-Soviet friendship to a new higher stage. During the great leader's visit to the Soviet Union, Comrade K. U. Chernenko highly appraised our people's achievements in socialist construction, expressed once again his support for our proposal for peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and extended solidarity with the just struggle of our party and people for the peace and peaceful reunification of Korea. This serves as a great encouragement for our people.

The peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union are class brothers and close comrades-in-arms who have long struggled together for common ideals and goals, Korea-Soviet friendship is based on firm relations of class alliance and comradely fraternity and possesses a long historical tradition.

Our people will value the friendship with the Soviet people and make all efforts to further consolidate and develop it in the future, too. We sincerely wish the Communist Party and the fraternal people of the Soviet Union greater success in the struggle for socialist, communist construction.

KPA SOLDIERS MEETING MARKS PLA FOUNDING DAY

SK310048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2236 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA) -- A soldiers' meeting was held on July 30 at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Yi Sok belongs on the occasion of the 57th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA].

Invited to the meeting which was attended by soldiers of the unit were military attache Wang Shaowu and officials of the Chinese Embassy here. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS CUBAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

SK261519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 26 (KCNA) -- Papers here today carry signed articles to mark the 31st anniversary of the July 26 assault on the Moncada Barracks by the Cuban people.

NODONG SINMUN says the Moncada Battle was a manifestation of the Cuban people's staunch revolutionary will to overthrow the pro-U.S. dictatorship and build a genuine people's government. It says:

Since the victory of the Cuban revolution the Cuban people, under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, have defended their motherland and achieved great successes in socialist construction, courageously smashing the U.S. imperialists' aggression, intervention and blockade.

Today the Cuban people are fighting vigorously to firmly establish an all-people defence system against the ever increasing threat of aggression by the U.S. imperialists and carry out the decisions of the 2nd Congress of the Cuban Communist Party.

Our people are sincerely rejoiced as over their own over the successes achieved by the fraternal Cuban people in the revolution and construction and extend firm solidarity with the Cuban people in their just struggle against the interventionist moves of the U.S. imperialists and for taking back Guantanamo, their inviolable territory. The peoples of Korea and Cuba are revolutionary comrades and class brothers who defend the outposts of socialism in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres and fight against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists.

The party, government and people of Cuba are extending active and invariable support to the Korean people in the struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of South Korea and realise the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This greatly encourages our people. The friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples firmly sealed in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common struggle will develop more favorably with each passing day.

Our people sincerely wish the Cuban people new success in the struggle for defending their motherland and revolutionary gains and building socialism.

PAPER CRITICIZES REAGAN'S ANTI-NICARAGUA EFFORT

SK280429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the fact that U.S. President Reagan raved to the Caribbean countries to "support" rebels opposing the Nicaraguan Government, says this fully reveals the ever more undisguised sinister scheme of the U.S. imperialists to launch collective armed intervention against Nicaragua.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists are viciously scheming to stifle Nicaragua, the author of the commentary says: In many countries of Central and South Americas peoples, disliking the domination of the U.S. imperialists, are vigorously striving for the independent development of their countries. In an attempt to turn such situation in their favour, the U.S. imperialists are unscrupulously pursuing the policy of aggression and intervention against the Caribbean countries, against Nicaragua in particular.

At present the Reagan administration is employing various aggressive methods. One of them is to put up the pro-U.S. reactionary dictatorial regimes as a guide in their aggression. They are not only instigating the Somoza remnants but also trying to actively inveigle their followers in the Caribbean region in their moves. They are frequently holding military exercises, building military bases and massively concentrating armed forces of aggression in the vicinity of the progressive countries in the Caribbean region.

Encouraged by the "successful Grenada operation" last year, the U.S. imperialists are now looking on Nicaragua with their mouth watering, the commentary notes, and stresses: They must take their hands off Nicaragua.

O CHIN-U GREETES SYRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

SK310052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2239 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Lt. General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander-in-chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister and minister of defense of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Syrian Arab Army. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the armies of the two countries in the struggle against the common enemy will further develop, the message wished the Syrian defence minister greater success in the work for strengthening the defence capacity of the country.

VICE PREMIER CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS LIBYAN GROUP

SK310047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2234 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on July 30 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Secretariat for General Services of Libya headed by Massud Al Baruni, chairman of the Libya Mobilisation Committee for Social Affairs and advisor of the Secretariat for General Services of the National People's Committee.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Minister of Labour Administration Nam Sang-man and Khalifa Shalbak, acting secretary of the People's Committee of the Office of the People's Bureau of Libya to Korea.

DPRK, EGYPT JOINT COMMITTEE SIGN AGREEMENT

SK310815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA) -- An agreement of the first meeting of the Joint Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Arab Republic of Egypt was signed in Cairo on July 22. It was signed by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, head of the Korean Government economy delegation, and Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Kamal Ahmad al-Janzuri, head of the Egyptian Government economy delegation.

SOCIALIST MEDIA CITED ON REUNIFICATION CAUSE

SK310017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA) -- Reporting about the closing of a month of solidarity for supporting the Korean people's struggle for national reunification in all parts of the Soviet Union on July 27, TASS said that the Soviet people fully support the legitimate desire of the Korean people to achieve the reunification of their country divided due to U.S. imperialism.

Referring to the mass rallies, meetings, film shows, photo and book exhibitions in different parts of the Soviet Union during the month of solidarity, the news agency stressed that the attendants of the functions resolutely supported the Korean people in the struggle to force the foreign troops out of South Korea and reunify the country peacefully and on a democratic basis.

PAP of Poland on July 26 said in its article on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the great fatherland liberation war: The Korean war demonstrated the might of the socialist system and solidarity of the working people the world over, destroyed the U.S. imperialists' sinister plan of Far Eastern aggression and foiled the attempt of the Washington administration to occupy the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the purpose of building new strategic bases directed against the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

Far from drawing a historical lesson from the Korean war, the Reagan administration does not cease its moves to destroy socialism in the Far East. The U.S. Administration does not answer the proposals of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of Korea, particularly the recent proposal for tripartite talks made by it repeatedly.

The Romanian paper SCINTEIA July 27 in its article declared in connection with the closure of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle that the Romanian Communist Party, government and people of Romania expressed full support and solidarity for the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

The paper said: The stand of Romania supporting the Korean people in their struggle to solve the problem of national reunification peacefully and through a democratic way has been clarified once again by President Nicolae Ceausescu when a party and state delegation of People's Korea led by President Kim Il-song visit Bucharest recently.

At talks between the party and state leaders of the two countries and at the Bucharest mass meeting Romania reaffirmed her firm support to many proposals put forward by People's Korea to realise the reunification of Korea through negotiations and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

MEETINGS TO IMPLEMENT KIM IL-SONG TEACHINGS HELD

SK292359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA) -- Employees meetings were held at the Komdok general mining enterprise, the Musan mine and the Anju District coal mining enterprise to thoroughly implement the teachings of the great leader President Kim Il-song at the 9th Plenary Meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the decision of the Plenary meeting held in Chongjin from July 6 to 9.

The reporters and speakers at the meetings stressed that the plenary meeting which reviewed the big success achieved in the visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries by the DPRK party and state delegation led by the great leader President Kim Il-song and discussed the future tasks to carry out our party's foreign policy would hold a brilliant place in the history of our party for its great significance.

Noting that their enterprises were set at the meeting as an important breakthrough in increasing the economic power of the country, they evinced their resolve to advance vigorously in the van of the whole country.

Resolutions were adopted at the meetings.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES DISCUSS PARTY DECISIONS

SK291037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 29 (KCNA) -- Plenary meetings of provincial (municipal) committees of the Workers' Party of Korea were recently held. The meeting discussed the problem of thoroughly implementing the decision of the Ninth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, "on the results of the visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries of the DPRK party and state delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song."

They unanimously and fully approved and supported the decision of the Ninth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth WPK Central Committee which summed up the enormous successes gained in the visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries of the DPRK party and state delegation led by President Kim Il-song and discussed the future tasks arising in the implementation of our party's foreign policy.

The plenary meetings discussed concrete measures of accelerating victory in the revolutionary cause of *chuche* by more vigorously hastening the revolution and construction on the basis of the success scored in President Kim Il-song's historical visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries.

Relevant decisions were adopted at the plenary meetings.

KIM CHONG-IL'S PARTY IDEOLOGY DOCUMENT DISCUSSED

SK300532 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2135 GMT 28 Jul 84

[NODONG SINMUN 29 July special Article: The Precious Policy Which Has Contributed to Strengthening and Developing the Party"]

[Text] Today, the ideological and spiritual traits of our people have reached a very high stage. This is because our party has properly carried out work to establish the party's unitary ideological system. In our party, work to establish the unitary ideological system has been a basic line for party building and activity and, therefore, the struggle for its realization has been carried out vigorously.

On 29 July 1963, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il published a precious document related to the problem of firmly establishing the party's ideological system among university students. This document extensively elucidates the essence of the party ideological system, the need to strengthen the work of establishing the party ideological system, and the tasks and ways for its realization. The document displays greater vitality with each passing day, thanks to the uniqueness and correctness of the ideology and theory contained in it.

The document has newly elucidated the essence of the party unitary ideological system. The character and might of the party are closely related to its ideological system. To invariably defend its revolutionary character and to play its leading role, the working class party should adopt one ideology -- the revolutionary ideology of the leader -- as the only guiding principle. The document has provided a scientific explanation to this basic problem arising in party building.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: The party ideological system is, in a nutshell, the ideological system of the leader.

The ideology of our party is the revolutionary ideology of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. As indicated by Comrade Kim Chong-il in the document, our party is the most revolutionary party which has taken the line and policies set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as its guiding principle and which is blessed with his leadership. The ever-victorious and invincible might of our party lies precisely in this.

Comrade Kim Chong-il's ideology on the essence of the party's ideological system is a most correct one because it is firmly based on the scientific analysis of the essential character, mission, and duty of the working class party. With the presentation of this great ideology, our party has been strengthened and developed into a most revolutionary party which is moving in accordance with the leader's revolutionary ideology.

The document also elucidates the tasks and ways to establish the party's unitary ideological system among party members and working people. Establishing the party's unitary ideological system is an honorable task of all party members and working people who resolutely defend the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's line and policies and carry them out to the end under all circumstances.

The document stresses that in order to firmly establish the party's ideological system among party members and working people, the struggle to arm them with the revolutionary ideology of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song should be vigorously staged.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: Our party's revolutionary ideology is the leader's revolutionary ideology.

Therefore, thoroughly arming oneself with the leader's revolutionary ideology is a preferential requirement for establishing the party's ideological system. We cannot think of the work of establishing the party's ideological system part from the work of arming with the leader's revolutionary ideology.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology is precisely the leading ideology of our party. The basic factor in arming party members and working people with the great leader's revolutionary ideology is the strengthening of the study activities of the leader's teachings and his classic work. Only when the people properly study the teachings and work of the great leader can they not only become revolutionaries loyal to the party and the revolution, but also successfully carry out their assigned revolutionary tasks.

Today, our party has further deepened and developed the chuche idea and theories on socialist and communist construction created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. When we are firmly armed with the principles of the chuche idea, the theory on the occupation of the two fortresses of communist construction, and the theory on the three revolutions which have been developed and enriched by our party, we can smoothly solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

Therefore, party members and working people should correctly establish the study plan on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work and party documents and study them in a substantial manner, thus, fully mastering the profound ideology and theories contained in the leader's work and party documents. In particular, they should thoroughly implement the party's policy that stipulates that the study of the great leader's teachings and works and the party's documents should be carried out through methods of discussion and debate on the basis of their original texts.

In the document, Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out that deeply studying our party's history is important in arming oneself with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideologies. Our party's history is one in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's lines and policies on revolution and construction have been embodied. Only when we deeply study our party's revolutionary history can we correctly understand the justness of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's lines and policies and the greatness of his leadership and can we remain endlessly loyal to the party and the leader with a firm conviction in the victory of revolution.

In order to firmly establish the party's unitary ideological system among the party members and the working people, it is necessary to establish among them the revolutionary ethos of implementing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings to the end.

As emphasized in the documents, carrying out well the work of indoctrination among the party members and the working people is important in establishing the revolutionary ethos of thoroughly implementing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings. The party organizations and functionaries should have the working people deeply understand that unconditionally accepting and thoroughly implementing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings is a firm guarantee for the victory of revolution and the duty of party members. In this way, all party members and working people would devote all of their wisdom and energy to the struggle to implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings.

What is also important in establishing the revolutionary ethos of implementing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings to the end is to have them consistently adhered to and implemented under any conditions.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and the party policies elucidate all ways to carry out all works with a view to the future. Thus, only when we eternally adhere to and implement his teachings and party policies can we endlessly advance the revolution and construction.

Our party today demands that we once again achieve a great revolutionary upswing in socialist construction by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and march forward with the spirit of the "speed of the eighties" joined to the Chollima.

When we effect breakthroughs in Komdok, Musan, and Anju, upholding the party policies, a great turn will be effected in the performance of the 10 major prospective targets for socialist economic construction and in the people's lives. All party members and the working people should glorify the honor of being revolutionary fighters, among whom the party's unitary ideological system is firmly established, by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing the policies put forth by the party.

It is important to enhance the role of party cells in establishing the party's unitary ideological system. Party cells are our party's lowest-echelon organizations. If all party cells are strong and move actively, every work in every sector of the revolution and construction will proceed smoothly. The party organizations should endlessly intensify the work of establishing the unitary ideological system by enhancing the role of party cells.

To establish the party's unitary ideological system is a long-lasting work which should be further stepped up as the revolution is intensified and developed. The whole process during which our party has been consolidated and developed is the process during which the work to establish the party's unitary ideological system has been endlessly intensified.

Our revolution today demands that it march forward toward a higher stage once again on the basis of the political and material foundations which have been firmly provided. This can be brilliantly realized when we consolidate our party and more firmly establish the party's unitary ideological system.

All party organizations should help achieve great successes in the work to implement the decisions of the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee by continuing to step up the work to establish the party's unitary ideological system.

NODONG SINMUN ON FULFILLING PLENUM'S OBJECTIVES

SK271417 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2121 GMT 25 Jul 84

[NODONG SINMUN 26 July editorial: "Let Us Brilliantly Fulfill This Year's Plan by Vigorously Waging the Movement To Create a New Standard and Record"]

[Text] Today, we are assigned the heavy but honorable task of brilliantly fulfilling this year's plan by increasing production and construction, upholding the decisions of the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee. In responsibly carrying out this work it is important to work vigorously towards the creation of a new standard and record.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The year 1984 is the last year in carrying out the Second 7-Year Plan and, this year, we are assigned the honorable task of bringing a new turn in socialist economic construction.

This year is the last year for performing the tasks of the Second 7-Year Plan. Whether or not the Second 7-Year Plan is carried out depends on how this year's plan is fulfilled.

Since the beginning of this year, our people, under the wise leadership of the party, have valiantly staged the struggle to carry out brilliantly this year's plan for the national economy. Amid this vigorous march, countless enterprises, plants, workshops, and work teams in many sectors of the people's economy have brilliantly reached their high goals by constantly creating new standards and records, and the ranks of heroes and renovators carrying out the Second 7-Year Plan have increased. This clearly demonstrates the great vitality of the party's movement to create a new standard and record.

Today, we are assigned the task of demonstrating all the more our people's heroic mettle by powerfully implementing the decisions of the ninth plenum of the sixth party Central Committee on the basis of successes already attained. This demands that we more vigorously move to create a new standard and record -- a collective movement for renovation, whose superiority and vitality have been unreservedly put into practice. Only when the movement to create a new standard and record is carried out can we produce and construct more and better with the existing labor forces, equipment, and materials by greatly arousing the revolutionary zeal and creativity of the masses and by actively searching for and mobilizing inner reserves, thus excelling in the fulfilling of this year's plan and firmly opening a vista for the realization of the 10 major prospective objectives.

The question of accelerating the modernization, chuche-orientation, and scientification of the people's economy, the question of improving the quality of products and construction structures, and the question of epochally promoting the people's standard of living can be guaranteed when constant upsurges and progress are enacted and realized in socialist economic construction by powerfully conducting the movement to create a new standard and record.

Our party members and workers, who were encouraged by the success of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's foreign visit and who have turned out to implement the decisions of the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee, are full of zeal. We should attain a proud victory in carrying out this year's plan by vigorously rousing this high zeal and mettle of the masses in the movement to create a new standard and record.

To powerfully conduct the movement to create a new standard and record, it is important to strengthen the organizational and political work of rousing the productive masses to this movement. A basic key to success in all work lies in the thoughts of the people. Those who correctly recognize the importance of their assignments and work with a high sense of obligation to successfully carry them out fully display their self-conscious zeal and creativity anytime and any place.

The party organizations and functionaries in all fields of the people's economy should conduct the organizational and political work of implanting deep in the hearts of the masses, the party's intent to vigorously stage the movement to create a new standard and record, combining this work with the work of rousing them to implement the decisions of the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee. Along with this, they should proudly push ahead with this movement, as well as following and learning from the examples of the heroes in the art films "Always With a Single Mind" and "Pledge on That Day."

Setting high goals and organizing and guiding their implementation are an important demand of constantly creating a new standard and record. With an innovative eye for constant renovation and advance, the plants and enterprises should review the existing goals, give assignments for technical innovation to each work site, work team, and worker, and present to them goals for improving labor organization, introducing advanced work methods, and renewing technical and economic standards, thereby helping them achieve goals one by one.

Along with this, as demanded by the Tae'an work method, all guiding functionaries should go down to the work sites, discover what the problems are while working with workers, and quickly settle them, thus providing a favorable condition for creating a new standard and record.

The central-level organs, including committees and ministries, and the functionaries of plants and enterprises should substantially and expeditiously analyze production and take appropriate measures to correct discovered defects. The work of gathering sample units, creating experience, and making it applicable is an important task of the movement to create a new standard and record.

By concentrating efforts on the plants and enterprises of the important sectors, the committees and ministries of the State Administration Council and the provincial economic guidance committees should adhere to and push ahead with the work of consolidating the sample units in creating a new standard and record and of attaining and applying success and experience. By recognizing that technical innovation is a reliable guarantee for creating a new standard and record, the functionaries in the important sectors should actively search for units showing examples of technical innovation and generalize the examples so that the work of technical innovation can be turned into the masses' own work and its worth can be proved in fulfilling this year's plan.

Let all of us brilliantly carry out this year's plan and fully display once again our people's heroic mettle of constantly renovating and advancing by actively moving to create a new standard and record under the leadership of the party, upholding the decisions of the ninth plenum of the sixth party Central Committee.

PAPER SAYS FUTURE 'BRIGHT' FOR SOCIALIST CAUSE

SK270005 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 25 Jul 84

[NODONG SINMUN 26 July special article: "Socialist Cause Is Ever-Victorious and Invincible"]

[Text] The socialist cause is attaining victory in our country and the whole world. With a lofty desire to strengthen further the international solidarity of our revolution and promote the victory of the socialist cause, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited the Soviet Union and European socialist countries and attained an excellent success. As stressed at the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee, the historic visit was a great event which greatly contributed to demonstrating the invincibility and vitality of socialism, to strengthening friendship and unity among socialist countries, and to defending world peace. The great leader's visit to foreign countries greatly encouraged the people's struggle for socialist and communism and unfolded a new vista before our party and people.

The socialist cause -- the cause of the working class -- is invincible and its prospects are endlessly bright. In the future, as in the past, our people will continue to fight powerfully for the victory of the socialist and communist cause, upholding the leadership of the party and leader.

1. Today, the overall socialist cause is attaining one victory after another.

Socialism has already turned into the firm faith of hundreds of millions of working masses and into their great material strength. This powerfully confirms the invincibility of the socialist cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Countries and nations are advancing toward the road of socialism which is being constantly strengthened and developed. This is an irresistible trend of our times.

Communism is the resplendent future of mankind. Liquidating all the old social systems and advancing toward socialism and communism are an inevitable course in developing mankind's society. No force can block this trend of history.

The socialist cause is the loftiest cause designed to achieve the genuine freedom and happiness of the popular masses and national prosperity and development. All aspirations and ideals of the popular masses can be realized only through this cause. For this reason, the popular masses regard socialist and communist construction as their life-or-death cause and devote their all to the struggle for its realization. This is why socialism is advancing and winning victory while overcoming all kinds of difficulties and ordeals.

It has been a long time since the first socialist state was born. Over this period, socialism has expanded and developed worldwide and has become a stark historical fact. Socialism is firmly rooted in the center of Europe, where a communist ghost was said to be wandering about 100 years ago, and is attaining victory in the vast area of Asia and the Western Hemisphere. The traction and capacity of socialism are further increasing with each passing day. Many new independent countries are struggling and aspiring for socialism. This is a great change in the international arena and a great historic victory in the revolutionary struggle of the international working class for socialism and communism.

The history of the socialist cause, which has attained victory, has not been smooth. The socialist and communist cause is a difficult and complicated work which accompanies serious class struggle and big social changes. This cause is inevitably confronted by resistance from all kinds of reactionary forces. Imperialists and all kinds of reactionaries have resorted to all means and methods, ranging from nefarious slander and defamation to despicable economic pressure and open armed intervention, to annihilate socialism. However, no maneuvers of the enemy have been able to dampen the aspirations of the popular masses to advance toward socialism and to annihilate communism. This is a vivid proof demonstrating the justness and invincibility of the socialist and communist cause.

As a result of the protracted and arduous struggle of the working class, the socialist cause has developed to a higher stage. As noted in speeches delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during his foreign trip, the socialist countries have successfully pushed ahead with revolution and construction and have effected great changes in realizing the communist ideal. The successes attained by the socialist countries in the struggle for social development and national prosperity are the common assets of the international working class.

In the world today, there exist two contradictory systems -- the socialist system and the capitalist system. The differences between the two systems are being clearly manifested in all areas. The decisive superiority and vitality of socialism are being powerfully displayed in the world. The basic superiority of socialism is a political and ideological superiority. Socialist society is a society where all the workers are firmly united on the basis of commonness in social and economic status and interests. For this reason, a solid societywide unity can be achieved in this society. The whole of society cannot be united as one in an exploitative society based on class confrontation where people are antagonistic and dislike each other.

Today, the peoples of the socialist countries are stable politically and are united. Also, the workers are defending their revolutionary gains and accelerating production and construction with high revolutionary spirit and organizational discipline. The superiority and consolidation of socialism lies in the fact that all the social members are working with political awareness and zeal which cannot be found in capitalist society.

The consolidation of socialist society is manifested particularly by the fact that the people are united around the party. In socialist societies today, the parties are enjoying support and confidence from a broad range of the popular masses. Trusting their parties, the peoples of the fraternal countries are struggling vigorously for the victory of the socialist cause under the leadership of the communist parties and workers parties. Apart from all the successes attained in the socialist countries, the leadership of the parties and the active struggle of the popular masses firmly united around them cannot be talked about.

Socialist construction should be accelerated in all areas and the superiority of socialism should be demonstrated in all fields of social life. Socialism should overwhelm capitalism in the sector of economic construction in particular. Economy is a material basis of social life. Only when they carry out economic construction well can the socialist countries improve the people's material and cultural welfare in conformity with the ideology of socialism and consolidate the socialist system.

Socialism enjoys the infinite possibility of constant, high speed economic development. Under the socialist society where all means of production belong to the people and the economy is managed by the state, we cannot imagine economic disorder, stagnation, or recession as seen in the capitalist society.

Today, capitalist countries are suffering a serious economic crisis. Production is decreasing everywhere and prices and unemployment are rising. However, in socialist countries the economy is stable and production is constantly increasing in accordance with socialist economic principles. The economy of socialist countries has rapidly expanded and its scientific and technological foundation has strengthened further. This means that socialism has greatly contributed to developing the culture and society of mankind.

Socialism is the most advanced social system which guarantees today's happy life and tomorrow's brighter prospects. In socialist countries, as the economy develops and the social assets increase, the material and cultural lives of the people improve with each passing day. Socialism grasps the hearts of progressive mankind because of its invincible vitality. More and more people uphold socialism as a beacon of hope and find their future in this beacon. This guarantees the invincibility and bright future of the socialist cause.

The peoples of socialist countries will continue to firmly deepen the socialist system which they themselves have chosen and the great vitality of which has been proven in everyday life. They will resolutely struggle to the end to complete the socialist and communist cause.

The socialist cause is the common cause which has been linked through international ties. The invincibility of the socialist cause finds expression in the unity and joint struggle of socialist countries.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The might of socialism lies in unity and cooperation. Only when unity and cooperation among socialist countries is strengthened can each socialist country not only smash the imperialists' economic blockade and all sorts of other maneuvers and successfully build socialism, but also stand against the combined forces of the imperialists with the invincible united might of all socialist countries.

Unity is the most powerful weapon of the working class. The socialist cause can be victorious and advance only through the joint struggle of the working class of the world against international capital. This is an immutable rule of the communist movement. The unity of socialist forces is the firm guarantee for the common prosperity of socialist countries and the victory of the world revolution.

Socialist countries should strengthen cooperation with each other so that each socialist country can successfully build socialism and the international cause of the working class can be completed to the end with the strength of the socialist forces.

The visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries by a party and state delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a mighty demonstration of the unity and cohesion of socialist countries and the international communist movement. During the visit to these countries, the common desire and determination of socialist countries to jointly struggle against imperialism and for peace and the socialist and communist cause were reaffirmed. This shows that this historic visit afforded an epochal opportunity to consolidate the ties of friendship between our country and the fraternal socialist countries and to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist forces.

The peoples of socialist countries are class brothers and comrades-in-arms with a common ideal and goal. Because of their inherent character, socialist countries have forged a class alliance and achieved the socialist cause through their united efforts. This socialist friendship has been constantly consolidated and developed.

Socialist countries have strengthened their international support for and solidarity with the revolutionary cause of fraternal countries. The revolution and construction in each socialist country is a part of the overall socialist cause.

The national and international duty of the working class are united as one. The working class of each country can perform its mission and duty only by actively supporting and encouraging other units of world socialist forces and firmly maintaining solidarity with them.

Socialist countries have carried out various revolutionary tasks under different conditions. However, socialist countries have maintained comradely relations of supporting and cooperating with each other. In particular, whenever the situation became complicated and tense, socialist countries supported and encouraged the revolution and construction of the fraternal countries.

The strengthening of such solidarity among socialist countries has created favorable conditions for each country to defend its revolutionary gains and to accelerate its socialist construction.

Our party and people have firmly defended and developed the socialist cause, while strengthening solidarity with the peoples of socialist countries. Our party has always been deeply concerned about maintaining militant unity with the fraternal parties and countries and to strengthening revolutionary solidarity with them.

We have had deep understanding of the specific circumstances of each socialist country and its mission of struggle and, thus, have extended full support to the revolutionary struggle and construction of socialist countries. At the same time, we rejoice over, as over our own, the successes attained by socialist countries and highly praise them. These policies and activities of our party are sincere and firm ones based on the lofty spirit of internationalism.

The solidarity of socialist countries with our revolution has been further strengthened. As seen during the foreign visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, socialist countries unanimously support the just socialist construction line of our party and extend active support and solidarity to our people's struggle for socialist construction and national reunification. In particular, the leaders of socialist countries reaffirmed that they will stand together with the Korean people under any difficult circumstance. This is an encouragement to our people.

The unity of the socialist forces under the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will be further strengthened in the course of achieving the common cause. Our party and people treasure friendship with socialist countries and will outstandingly perform their internationalist duty, firmly standing at the side of the fraternal socialist countries.

Today, socialist countries have not only firmly united politically, but also closely cooperated with each other economically. The economic cooperation and exchanges among socialist countries accord with the national interests of each country and the interests of the overall socialist forces.

The economy of socialist countries is a planned and popular one which develops under the same principle and rule. Closely cooperating and engaging in exchanges with the fraternal countries, while fully mobilizing and utilizing all available inner reserves in conformity with the realistic demands of socialist construction and with the ideal of internationalist friendship and solidarity, is a principle which should be grasped in socialist economic construction.

Only when socialist countries mutually cooperate economically and technologically can they smash the imperialist powers' maneuvers to block socialist countries economically and rapidly develop the socialist national economy.

The socialist market plays a great role in the economic exchanges and cooperation among socialist countries. The socialist market has been developed on the basis of the superiority of the socialist system and the relations of trust and friendship among socialist countries.

Socialist countries have successfully solved all problems arising in socialist construction by firmly relying on the socialist market, thereby developing their national economy. The reality proves that the socialist market is more stable and firmer than the capitalist one.

Our party has actively maintained economic and technological exchanges and cooperation with the fraternal countries, while fully mobilizing our people's strength and all natural resources of our country.

Attaching preferential importance to the socialist market in foreign trade activities is the consistent policy of our party and the government of the republic. This is the embodiment of our lofty desire to adhere to a firm class stance and to achieve the joint prosperity of socialism in the field of the economic relations with foreign countries, too.

Economic and technological cooperation and trade relations between our country and the fraternal countries are favorably developing in our mutual interest. The most recent party and state delegation foreign visits laid a firm foundation for expanding and developing economic, scientific and technological exchanges and cooperation with socialist countries. Thus, our work of external economic exchanges will be further accelerated.

The growth of general socialist forces exerts a great influence today on the development of the international situation and the world revolution. The socialist forces serve as the most powerful revolutionary forces confronting the imperialist reactionary forces and as the decisive factor that vigorously supports the development of human society.

The socialist forces encourage the people's struggle for national independence and the building of a new society and actively contribute to establishing a new international economic order. Without the socialist forces' consolidation, development, unity, and cohesion, no one could think of world peace and security or of social progress and prosperity.

Socialism is a bulwark of world peace. Although the imperialists are running wild today, (?wielding) nuclear weapons, they cannot ignite a new world war, because the might of the socialist countries is great. The imperialists' scheme of aggression and war will be checked and frustrated by the socialist forces' struggle in the future, too. The might of socialism will further increase with the progress of history because of the struggle of the peoples in socialist countries who are fighting together with common goals and ideals.

3. The road to achieving the final victory of the socialist cause is long and rough. The party and people of the working class should never stop the socialist cause, but should always adhere to the banner of socialism.

Our party and people have nearly 40-year history of socialist construction. We should achieve decisive progress in the near future on the road to socialism and communism on the basis of successes already achieved. In the speeches he made on his latest foreign visits and in the teachings he gave at the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated important principled questions arising from consummating the socialist, communist cause to the end. These questions serve as precious guiding principles and the theoretical and practical questions to which our people should firmly adhere.

What is important in carrying out the socialist, communist cause is to consolidate the party and enhance its leadership role. The communist movement is a highly organized movement. Without a guiding force like (?the party), which possesses a powerful ability to organize, no one can successfully accelerate the revolution and construction or correctly run a socialist, communist society.

If the party is to become a genuine guiding force in a socialist society, it should be consolidated organizationally and ideologically. Our party has triumphantly accelerated socialist construction without the slightest biased tendency, or ups and downs, by always consolidating the party ranks and vigorously pushing ahead with the work of organizing the masses of various strata around the ranks.

Because the party's leadership authority is high and its combat capabilities are powerful, we have been able to successfully effect the difficult socio-economic changes, such as socialist reform of production relations and industrialization, in a short period of time and to build a rich socialist state, vigorously rising from ashes.

Today, the ideological purity of our party ranks has been firmly realized. Also, the revolutionary discipline by which the party's lines, decisions, and directives permeate down to lower units, and whose lines, decisions, and directives are unconditionally and thoroughly implemented, has been established.

We take great pride in the fact that our party is powerful and the party's work progresses smoothly. We firmly look ahead to the brilliant future of the socialist, communist cause with the might of the party.

We should firmly organize the popular masses around the party and the leader and firmly establish the revolutionary ethos by which the entire party moves consistently under the unitary leadership of the party center, putting forth the work of establishing a unitary ideological system as the general task for building the party. In this way, we can consolidate in every way the chuche-oriented revolutionary forces of our revolution, safeguard the revolutionary cause, and firmly defend the outpost of socialism in the Orient.

In order to vigorously accelerate the socialist, communist cause, it is necessary to thoroughly accomplish our party's lines and policies for socialist construction, including the line of the three revolutions.

Along the road to independently pioneering the path to socialist and communist construction, our party has put forth the theory of seizing the two fortresses -- ideological and material -- and clearly elucidated all principled demands and methods for its realization.

Our party's lines for socialist construction, including the line of the three revolutions, are original and revolutionary lines which conform with both the natural law-governed demands of carrying out the revolutionary cause and our country's reality. They are great lines whose justness and truth have been corroborated through practice.

The socialist cause which we are carrying out is the struggle to embody this great revolutionary theory and line. We should adhere to our firm conviction regarding the line of the three revolutions put forth by the party until communism is built. Also, we should vigorously advance the revolution and construction in our own style in the interest of our country's reality and of the revolution, under any circumstances.

What is important in defending, safeguarding, and consummating to the end the socialist cause is to intensify the anti-imperialist struggle and maintain and solidify peace. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Preventing a war and defending peace is the most urgent task facing socialist countries and all peace-loving peoples of the world.

Recently, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and leaders of the fraternal parties and states unanimously called for reducing world tension and defending peace. This serves as a clear-cut expression of the anti-imperialist, peace-loving position of our party and the parties of socialist countries.

Today, the international situation is very complicated and tense. The U.S. imperialists are intensifying schemes of aggression and war throughout the world, including the Far East, in Asia and Europe. Thus, the danger of a new world war -- a thermonuclear war -- is increasing.

Whether the ravages of nuclear war will be inflicted upon humankind or whether humankind will defend peace depends ultimately upon how the imperialists' war schemes are checked and frustrated. Peace is an intrinsic demand of socialism, but it cannot be automatically ensured and defended. Socialist countries can build a world without aggression and war -- a peaceful and free world -- and realize the communist ideal only by staging resolutely the anti-imperialist struggle.

Our party and people value peace and we have resolutely struggled against the imperialists' aggressive schemes together with socialist countries. Our party is actively struggling for peace on the Korean peninsula and in Asia. Also, it is struggling to realize overall and complete disarmament and to establish and expand non-nuclear peace zones in various parts of the world, including Korea and the Far East.

The Soviet Union and the European socialist nations have recently put forth constructive peace proposals to reduce international tension and have taken due measures to cope with the imperialists' nuclear arms race and the arms buildup in Europe. Our party highly estimates the peace proposals put forth by the fraternal countries and actively supports the due measures taken by these countries. This is an expression of our party's principled stand to brilliantly realize the common cause against imperialism and for peace and socialism.

In the future our party (? and people) will maintain to the end our anti-imperialist stand in the basic interest of revolution, in the interest of the general socialist cause, under any storms and ordeals.

Consolidating the unity and cohesion of socialist countries and the international communist movement carries an important significance in brilliantly realizing the socialist cause. Socialist countries have an excellent tradition of uniting with each other in struggle. Today's reality, in which the general socialist cause has reached a high stage and the imperialists' scheme against socialism is being stepped up, demands that the unity and cohesion of socialist countries and the international communist movement be firmly consolidated.

Our party's consistent external policy is to consolidate friendship and unity with socialist countries. As in the past, we will in the future, too, endlessly develop relations of friendship and cooperation with socialist countries and communist and labor parties in the spirit of mutual understanding and comradely cooperation. Also, we will consolidate unity with all socialist nations of the world.

Our party's revolutionary position to fulfill its internationalist duty for the consolidation and development of all socialist forces and the unity and cohesion of socialist countries and the international communist movement is firm. It stands as the outpost of socialism in the Orient. An endlessly brilliant future awaits our people in the victory of the socialist cause.

The wise leadership of the party and the leader serves as a firm guarantee for the endless advance and consummation of the socialist cause. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has personally gained abundant experience through protracted revolutionary practice for socialism. He has put forth revolutionary theories indicating the future road of socialism on this basis.

Today, our party is wisely leading the general work for socialist construction from the firm standpoint of trying to consummate to the end the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The energetic leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is brilliantly inheriting, developing, and embodying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideologies and theories, while firmly adhering to those ideologies and theories, promises a brilliant future in which the socialist, communist ideas will be brilliantly realized in the fatherland.

Today, the general international situation is in favor of our revolution. The socialist cause of our people, who are vigorously marching along the (? just road) together with the fraternal socialist countries, is eternally invincible.

BRIEFS

ARMED FORCES FILM -- Pyongyang July 27 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of People's Armed Forces on July 26 hosted a film reception on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the great fatherland liberation war. Invited there were military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang. Present there were Maj General Yi Hong-son and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army. The attendants appreciated the Korean feature film "We Must Not Turn Back." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 27 Jul 84 SK]

DELEGATION HOME FROM PRC -- Pyongyang July 27 (KCNA) -- The delegation of nonferrous metal industry headed by Cho Chang-tok, director of the Tanchon District general mining administration, which had visited China and the North Hamgyong Provincial Art Troupe headed by Kang Tok-yong, vice-chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, which had visited the Soviet Maritime Province returned home on July 26. The delegation of the Portuguese Committee For the Study of Kimilsongism headed by Carlos Alberto da Silva Martins left here for home on July 25. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 27 Jul 84 SK]

STATE DEPARTMENT DENIES REPORT ON TALKS WITH NORTH

SK310216 Seoul YONHAP in English 0140 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Washington, July 30 (YONHAP) -- The U.S. State Department Monday flatly denied as "untrue" a report by a Japanese newspaper that the United States has informed North Korea of its intention to have talks with Pyongyang if the communist regime consents to a direct dialogue with South Korea.

William R. Lenderking Jr., spokesman for the department's East Asian and Pacific affairs, said bluntly that "the report is untrue, there has been no such message. Our publicly stated position on this remains unchanged."

Noting that it has long been the position of the U.S. Government that the future of the Korean peninsula is primarily a matter for the people of Korea to decide, Lenderking said the U.S. Government strongly supports Seoul's efforts to engage in a constructive dialogue with the North. "We would welcome a positive response from Pyongyang to Seoul's initiative," he said.

Quoting a diplomatic source in Tokyo, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported Sunday that the U.S. Government had informed North Korea that it was ready to hold talks with Pyongyang provided North Korea consented to have a direct dialogue with South Korea. The source was also quoted by the paper as having said that from a certain point in direct South-North talks, Washington-Pyongyang talks might be held concurrently. The paper said it was the first time that the United States mentioned the possibility of holding bipartite talks with North Korea.

In early January, North Korea proposed the so-called tripartite talks involving the United States and South and North Korea to discuss reunification of the divided Korean peninsula. The United States counterproposed with a four-way formula adding China, while the South Korean Government rejected the North Korean proposal and renewed its standing call for a direct inter-Korean dialogue.

While U.S. President Ronald Reagan was visiting Beijing in April this year, the Japanese newspaper said, the United States officials had told the Chinese leaders that what was important was not the form of a dialogue but the agenda.

UN'S CORDOVEZ ISSUES PRESS STATEMENT ON VISIT

SK300422 Seoul YONHAP in English 0319 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 30 (YONHAP) -- United Nations Undersecretary General Diego Cordovez Monday said that his visits to Seoul and Pyongyang were aimed at understanding clearly the official positions of both sides on the Korean question. In a press statement he made available for local reporters, Cordovez said he was meeting "high officials in both capitals exclusively to obtain detailed information on the authoritative positions of the two governments."

The information will enable United Nations secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, to "have an up-to-date and clearer understanding of various issues involved," the statement said. Cordovez added that the UN secretary general has expressed "his deep concern over the prevailing tension" on the peninsula.

The undersecretary general arrived here Saturday on a five-day visit, reportedly to sound out the Seoul side's opinion on the possibility of a United Nations mediation in the deadlocked inter-Korean talks. Seoul is his last stop on a five-nation Far East trip after Moscow, Pyongyang, Beijing and Tokyo.

The statement said, however, "the visits by Mr. Cordovez to other capitals during his current tour are not directly linked to his talks in Seoul and Pyongyang."

Meanwhile, Cordovez is scheduled to meet with South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong later in the day to discuss possible UN roles in mediating the inter-Korean talks and the admission of Seoul, possibly with Pyongyang, to the United Nations.

Exchanges Views With Yi

SK301301 Seoul YONHAP in English 1257 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 30 (YONHAP) -- Visiting U.N. Undersecretary General Diego Cordovez Monday met with South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong to exchange views on ways to easing tension on the Korean peninsula, achieving peaceful Korean national unification and the entry of South and North Korea into the world today.

A Korean source who was present at the Cordovez-Yi meeting said that Yi reiterated Seoul's position calling for settling all problems confronting the peninsula through peaceful means, step by step, starting with non-political exchanges such as reunion of millions of separated families and inter-Korean sport meets.

Yi emphasized that what was most important was to help recover mutual trust, upon which problems should be resolved one by one, the source said, adding that Yi called for North Korea to make an apology for or to show convincing attitude toward the Rangoon bomb attack that, engineered by North Korean saboteurs last October in Burma, killed prominent South Koreans, including four Cabinet members, accompanying President Chon Tu-hwan on his subsequently cancelled five-nation tour.

The Korean source said that Cordovez supported South Korea's effort to obtain U.N. membership, noting that the United Nations supports the entry of all countries into the world body in accordance with the principle of universality.

Cordovez briefed Yi on the result of his visit to North Korea, but there was "no new substance," the source said. He did not elaborate.

Cordovez arrived here over the weekend on a five-day visit reportedly to sound out the Seoul side's opinion on the possibility of a United Nations mediation in the deadlocked inter-Korean talks. Seoul is his last stop on a five-nation Far East trip to Moscow, Pyongyang, Beijing and Tokyo.

N. KOREAN IOC MEMBER DOUBTFUL ABOUT SPORTS TALKS

SK301025 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 30 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Los Angeles (YONHAP) -- On 29 July, North Korean member of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] Kim Yu-sun said: "Under the circumstances in which political issues have not been resolved, such as is the case at present, it would be difficult for the South-North sports talks, which are aimed at forming a single South and North Korean team, to gain effective results."

IOC member Kim made these remarks at the "Long Beach arena" where a volleyball game between the Korean and Tunisian men's teams was being held. He appeared at the event together with Chang Ung, secretary general of the North Korean Olympic Committee.

Asked what he thought about the question of forming a single South and North Korean team Kim said: "A single team should be formed. How good it would be for South and North Korea to participate in every Olympics as a single team! However, I feel concerned because this is not the case in reality."

TEAM INVITED TO WEIGHT LIFTING GAMES IN CHINA

SK301011 Seoul YONHAP in English 0951 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Los Angeles, July 30 (YONHAP) -- China has invited South Korea to participate in the 17th Asian weight-lifting championships scheduled for Hangzhou, China, April 12-21, 1985, Korea Weight-Lifting Federation President Pak Kun-pae said Sunday. Pak said that China's official letter of invitation was relayed to him by Asian Weight-Lifting Federation President Michael Koay.

Pak met Chinese Weight-Lifting Association Executive Director Deng Deshiu at a weight-lifting gymnasium at the Loyola Marymount University, and gave ready acceptance to the Chinese invitation.

After a South Korean tennis squad entered China last March for the first time since communists took power in 1949, sports exchanges have been expanded to cover soccer, basketball and swimming. China also invited South Korea to the Asian women's basketball championships scheduled for Shanghai in October. Seoul has no diplomatic relations with Beijing.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS 1985 BUDGET 'IN BLACK'

SK280120 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party agreed yesterday to draw up next year's budget in black figures and to increase both revenues and expenditures by 9.7 percent over this year's. The accord was made in a monthly joint meeting between major Cabinet members and leading DJP officials. The administration and the ruling party are now conducting a joint preliminary deliberation on the 1985 budget program. However, the scope of the projected black figures of this budget was not known immediately.

Emerging from the meeting, party spokesman Rep. Kim Yong-tae said, "The government did not present the exact scale of the budget for 1985. But, it revealed that revenues would be increased more than expenditures." This year's budget has revenues 680 billion won in excess of expenditures.

The party officials requested during the session that the government spend the surplus in next year's budget for new projects to improve people's living, according to the spokesman. They also called for more investment in welfare programs, pollution prevention and development of technical know-how.

During the session, the government and the party also shared the view that comprehensive measures to eliminate speculative investment in land and apartments should be worked out as soon as possible.

9.5 PERCENT ECONOMIC GROWTH LAST YEAR REPORTED

SK270203 Seoul YONHAP in English 0150 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 27 (YONHAP) -- South Korean economy grew by 9.5 percent in real terms last year, a Bank of Korea report said Friday.

The 1983 gross national product (GNP) aggregated at about 75.3 billion U.S. dollars at current market prices, registered an inflation adjusted growth of 9.5 percent, the report said. The per capita GNP rose from 1,800 dollars in 1982 to 1,884 dollars in 1983.

The GNP deflator, a composite indicator of general price trends, went up only to 3.0 percent last year, reflecting price stability as a whole. The GNP deflator in 1982 increased 7.1 percent, according to the report.

The 9.5 percent GNP growth, the highest since 1978, was due largely to ballooning exports sparked by the recovery of the world economy, the sharp increase in domestic consumption and the rise in investment in building construction, the report said.

The agriculture-fisheries and forestry sector registered a 6.3 percent growth and the mining and manufacturing industry, which had recorded a meager growth in 1982, advanced 10.8 percent in 1983.

Meanwhile, the social overhead capital sector recorded an impressive rise of 14.5 percent. A vigorous construction boom was one of the main factors of the growth. Other service sectors progressed by 7.4 percent despite a sluggishness in financing industry.

The total investment increased from 1982's 27 percent to 27.8 percent last year despite the reduction in investment in inventory. Fixed investment climbed up to 16.6 percent last year due largely to the increase in investment in housing and industrial construction.

The report also said that foreign shipments of Korean-made commodities also rose 15.1 percent last year.

MEASURES TO RESTRICT IMPORTS AGREED UPON

SK310659 Seoul YONHAP in English 0654 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 31 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government will soon enact and enforce strong and comprehensive measures to restrict the nation's imports in an attempt to reverse the deteriorating international balance of payments, government authorities said Tuesday. The new measures will include decreasing the import of energy resources and grains, which account for the largest portion of the total import, restricting the import of luxury goods not urgently needed, and lowering spare parts imports by upgrading the competitiveness of domestic manufacturers, according to the authorities.

The fresh measures, agreed upon in a meeting of economic ministers last week, also call for integrating the various import-recommendation bodies and strengthening the import supervision functions to efficiently control the flowing of new foreign goods into the country.

In an effort to reduce oil imports now amounting to 60 billion U.S. dollars a year, the government will launch a nationwide campaign to conserve oil consumption by ten percent, which could result in savings of some 600 million dollars yearly. In addition, the government will impose high countervailing tariffs ranging to a maximum of 60 percent on the 14 items recently freed from import restrictions, the authorities said.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REPORTS MINISTERIAL CHANGES

OW310343 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1613 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 30 (MONTSAME) -- The MPR Council of Ministers has appointed Banchingiyn Gongor -- deputy minister of light and food industry of Mongolia, Gombosurengiyn Dashdabaa -- deputy foreign minister and Begdzsurengiyn Delgersuren -- deputy foreign trade minister of Mongolia.

POLITBURO APPROVES TSEDENBAL-TRUONG CHINH TALKS

OW270900 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1351 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 July (MONTSAME) -- A session of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo was held here to discuss the results of the official, friendly visit to the MPR of the SRV party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV State Council. The MPRP Central Committee Politburo unanimously approved the results of the talks between Comrades Yu. Tsedenbal and Truong Chinh.

The resolution adopted at the session notes that the visit to the MPR by the SRV party and state delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh was another clear proof of the steadily expanding and developing fraternal relations and close cooperation between the two parties and peoples. The resolution also notes that the meeting and talks between Comrades Yu. Tsedenbal and Truong Chinh confirmed the determination of the two sides to consistently develop and strengthen Mongolian-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation, contribute toward strengthening the unity and strength of the socialist alliance, and wage an active struggle for peace in Asia and the whole world.

PELJEE AT MPR-DONATED LAOTIAN HOSPITAL OPENING

OW310255 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1603 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 30 (MONTSAME) -- A friendship meeting has been held in the town of Ban Savang, in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, in connection with the commissioning of a hospital, built gratis by Mongolia in the centre of Xiangkhoang Province. The meeting was addressed by Deputy Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers M. Peljee, secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos Central Committee, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR Sali Vongkhamsao, director of the hospital Viensam and Mongolian Doctor Namjilma.

MOLOM, PARTY DELEGATION RETURN FROM NICARAGUA

OW270809 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1616 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 26 (MONTSAME) -- On July 25, C. Molom, the M.P.R.P. C.C. member, chairman of the M.P.R. People's Control Committee, returned to Ulaanbaatar after taking part in the celebration of the 5th anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution at the invitation of the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

TSEDENBAL MEETS HALHIN GOL BATTLE VETERANS

OW270902 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1340 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 July (MONTSAME) -- On the eve of the glorious anniversary -- the 45th anniversary of the decisive victory of Soviet and Mongolian troops over Japanese aggressors at Halhin Gol River -- Marshal Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, Chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and chairman of the Defense Council, met with veterans of the 1939 Halhin Gol battle.

The meeting was attended by Lieutenant Colonel D. Nyantaysuren, former division commander and hero of the MPR; S. Gongor, commander of a tank brigade and hero of the MPR; Colonel J. Osor, commander of an "x" division; Lieutenant Colonel S. Tomorbaatar, commander of an "x" border post; T. Dambadarjaa, partisan during the 1921 people's revolution and participant in Halhin Gol battles; and many others. They reminisced about their battlefield friends and about the hot months of fierce battles against the Japanese aggressors.

As a memento of the meeting, the participants were photographed with Marshal Y. Tsedenbal.

RESOLUTION ON CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENT

OW271321 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1619 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 27 (MONTSAME) -- The joint resolution of the MPRP CC and the MPR Council of Ministers on the measures to improve the planning and financing of capital construction, published in Ulaanbaatar, instructs in particular the State Planning Committee, ministries and departments, central public organizations, province and city party committees and executive boards of hurals of people's deputies to take strict account of and thorough control over the fulfillment of economic agreements between contractors and clients. The resolution stresses that in order to improve the socio-cultural and living conditions of the working people it is necessary to build residential complexes with all necessary services for the population.

The MPRP CC and the MPR Council of Ministers drew attention to the necessity of meeting, qualitatively and timely, the commitments, taken by the Mongolian side, under bilateral and multilateral contracts with the other socialist countries.

TV, TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS ADVANCES NOTED

OW310305 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1653 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 30 (OANA-MONTSAME) -- Mongolian communications workers marked their professional holiday on July 29. During the years of people's power, this branch of the national economy has considerably developed to reach advanced technological level. The socialist community countries are rendering major assistance in a balanced and dynamic development of the MPR communication service. For instance, in the first three years of the current five-year plan period (1981-1985), a radio-relay line Altay-Olgii and the transmitting section of the "Orbita" ground receiving-station were put into operation and the construction of a radio-relay line Ulaanbaatar-Choybalsan is nearing completion now with the assistance of the Soviet Union. Telephone exchanges have been built in Ulaanbaatar, Olgii and Moron with technical aid of the CSSR and the GDR.

In the past three years, the capacity of automatic telephone exchange has increased by more than 20 percent. Today, all towns and settlements are connected by telephone lines. "Ekran-HF" TV transmission stations have been erected in more than 100 towns and rural settlements of the country.

UNEN CITED ON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INCREASE

OW250512 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1637 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 23 (MONTSAME) -- In the first half of this year, the Mongolian national daily UNEN writes in its economic review, the output of industrial production such as electricity, coal, carpets, knitted and leather goods, flour and sour cream, etc., increased 14-15 percent as against the same period of the last year.

A number of new items including some consumer goods, motor trailers and many others has been also turned out. The quality of industrial products has been considerably improved. Comparing with the first half of 1983, the volume of first category goods increased by more than 14 percent in the first half of 1984 and its share in the country's aggregate industrial output stands at 30 percent.

Miners of Aduunchuluun, Taban-tolgoy and Baga-nuur collieries, workers of the Mongolian-Soviet ore-dressing "Erdenet" combine, the Darhan sheep-skin and fur coat factory named after G. Dmitrov, the Ulaanbaatar bankery, the Erdenet carpet factory and many others are leading in the nation-wide socialist emulation drive.

The commentator further emphasizes an imperative need of raising the effective use of capacities, technology and equipment, internal resources, of improving the organization of production processes and observing the production and technological discipline. Besides, it is important to eliminate the existing shortcomings in the timely delivery of raw materials and spare parts. Special attention must be paid to the strict observance of all commitments of contracts which are effective levers of raising the efficiency and quality of production, it is pointed out in the review.

The commentator notes that the second half of this year is not a long period. That's why every worker, every brigade, workshop and enterprise should do their utmost to fulfill the planned targets in time and mark the forthcoming 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the MPR with great labour successes.

THAI PAPER INTERVIEWS KAREN ON 'WAR' WITH SHANS

BK300137 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] Manapler -- The Karens have quietly declared war on the Shan United Army [SUA] of opium warlord Khun Sa, which has won foreign aid and has been recruited by Rangoon to suppress Burmese minorities. In an exclusive interview, Karen National Union [KNU] President Gen Bo Mya said some aid was being supplied by Vietnam through Laos, but he declined to name the other countries helping the drug kingpin, or the nature of the aid. Speaking at his stronghold opposite Mae Sariang District of Mae Hong Son, Gen Bo Mya said the KNU would use force against the SUA to protect minority groups in Burma.

The KNU is a leading faction in the National Democratic Front [NDF], which comprises about 10 minority groups which have been fighting for autonomy from Rangoon since the end of World War II. Gen Bo Mya's disclosure was connected to attempts by the SUA since April this year to take over one NDF faction, the Kayah Free Movement [KFM].

Khun Sa, according to border sources, had sent a former member from Chiang Mai to negotiate with Gen Bo Mya for control of the KFM, based opposite Mae Hong Son. The SUA had threatened to get tough with the group if it refused to come under its control, prompting the KNU to send about 100 troops to protect the KFM leaders at their base.

While the KNU has not officially declared war on the SUA, Karen military chiefs have agreed to take a tougher stand against the opium trade. In addition, they see the SUA's ambitions on the KMP as a threat to the NDF as a whole. The KNU stand was relayed to the SUA leadership by Gen Bo Mya early this month.

Gen Bo Mya warned during an interview that the KNU would use force against the SUA if it went ahead with its plan to suppress the KFM and expand its influence into the KNU-dominated domain. The KNU at present holds influence over a stretch of border from opposite the southern part of Mae Hong Son Province to Ranong Province.

KARENS CLAIM BURMESE OFFENSIVE TURNED BACK

BK310126 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak -- Rangoon troops suffered heavy casualties when they tried to recapture strategic Hill 200 near Wang Kha marketplace on Sunday, it was claimed yesterday. A Karen rebel source said 14 Burmese troops died and 62 more were wounded as compared with two dead and three injured for the rebel side.

The hill is inside Burma about 26km north of Mae Sot, and the offensive by the Burmese troops of the 76th Battalion was reportedly launched at 8 a.m. With tough resistance put up by the rebel fighters under the leadership of Col Taw Hla, who commanded the Wang Kha-based 101 Special Force, the battle dragged on for six hours.

The retreat of the attacking Burmese troops eventually came at about 2 p.m., the source said.

SPK ON CHAN SI INTERVIEW WITH BUDAPEST MEDIA

BK300948 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0501 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 Jul (SPK) -- The chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, currently visiting Hungary, stressed the all-round development of Kampuchea and the expansion of cooperation between Kampuchea and Hungary.

He spoke about the PRK's foreign policy of peace and good neighborliness and highlighted the cause of tension in the region resulting from the Chinese expansionists' collusion with U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries.

During an interview he granted on Friday to Hungarian television and the correspondent from the paper NEPSZABADSAG, Chairman Chan Si, on behalf of the Kampuchean party, government, and people, expressed gratitude to the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic for its invitation, which has enabled him to consolidate the sentiments of friendship, solidarity, and active cooperation between the two countries that had never existed under previous regimes.

In difficult conditions, this solidarity is proof of your determination to struggle for the cause of peace and socialism.

Concerning the consolidation of power in Kampuchea, the chairman said: After the liberation from genocide, on 7 January 1979, apart from the special cooperation between Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos, the PRK has benefitted from the assistance and cooperation of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, including Hungary, having as a basis agreements signed between Chairman Heng Samrin and President Janos Kadar. The Kampuchea-Hungary Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Commission represents a good basis for all-round development.

Once again, we take this opportunity to express our thanks and gratitude to the Hungarian party, government, and people for their timely and effective material and moral assistance to the Kampuchean people.

Currently, the entire Kampuchean people, with the assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, is striving to rebuild the country and has made remarkable progress in every field. The celebration of the 5th anniversary of the Kampuchean people's great victory reflects the the PRK's firm, rapid development.

Concerning the situation in the region, the Kampuchean leader stressed: Since their defeat in Indochina, the Chinese expansionists with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces of ASEAN have persisted in carrying out sabotage activities to oppose Kampuchea and the Indochinese countries. However, not only has the enemy been unable to weaken or isolate Kampuchea and Indochina but the situation in Kampuchea has remained firm and no force can reverse this situation. At the same time, the situation in Asia has moved from hard confrontation to negotiations.

Furthermore, world public opinion is more aware that the issue pending in the region is between China and the Indochinese countries. Indonesia, ahead of ASEAN, is conscious of the danger from China. We accept that Indonesia represents ASEAN and we elect Vietnam to represent Indochina in negotiations to transform Southeast Asia into a region of stability and peace.

On the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, Chan Si said: Three times already, the assistance of the Vietnamese volunteer troops has been disinterested. The first two times, after the withdrawal of French colonialists and the collapse of the U.S. imperialists, the Vietnamese volunteers completely withdrew from Kampuchean territory.

This time, the Vietnamese volunteer troops are carrying out their noble internationalist task in Kampuchea at the request of the Kampuchean people and in the spirit of the agreement between Vietnam and Kampuchea. Partial withdrawals of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea have taken place three times already. These withdrawals not only prove that the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces are strengthened and capable of defending the country but also that the situation in Kampuchea is stabilizing. These withdrawals also show the goodwill of Kampuchea and Vietnam to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation and thereby contribute to the maintenance of peace in the world and the well-being of all mankind.

CHAN SI RECEIVES REPLY MESSAGE FROM GDR'S STOPH

BK291509 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Message of thanks from Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers to Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, for his congratulations on the former's 70th birthday -- date not given]

[Text] I would like to note with happiness and satisfaction that the fraternal relations of friendship and close cooperation between the GDR and the PRK are being constantly expanded for the benefits of the two peoples. I would like to wish you good health, personal well-being, and new great successes in your noble tasks.

77 'MISLED PEOPLE' SURRENDER IN PURSAT

BK301254 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1107 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 30 -- In the first six months of this year 77 misled people reported themselves to the authorities of Bakan District, Pursat Province, bringing with them a number of guns. The returnees were warmly welcomed by the people, and admitted to live with their families and join solidarity production groups.

Em Phay, 38, related the difficult conditions he had met while having been misled to join reactionaries and the atrocity of their sabotage activities against the people. There is no day passing without conflict among the reactionaries for high position, said Em Phay. He and his friend were reported to return to the people after killing two guards and taking a number of guns.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 23-29 JUL

BK300628 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 23-29 July:

Svay Rieng Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1108 GMT on 29 Jul reports that peasants in Svay Rieng Province had plowed 58,800 hectares of land by the beginning of this month. They plan to cultivate 140,000 hectares of rice during the current rainy season, up by 7,000 hectares over last year. In the 1st half of this year, peasants in the province made 109,000 metric tons of organic fertilizer, while the state provided them with chemical fertilizers. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 23 July reports that peasants in Svay Teap District plan to grow 20,000 hectares of rice. By the end of June, peasants in this district had tilled over 5,700 hectares of land, sown over 840 hectares of various types of rice, broadcast over 950 hectares of rice, and transplanted many other hectares of early rice.

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 28 July reports that by mid-July, peasants in Romeas Hek District had tilled over 7,800 hectares of land, sown over 1,300 hectares of rice, and transplanted and planted over 1,400 hectares of various types of rice and slash-and-burn rice.

Kompong Chhang Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 23 July reports that by 10 July, peasants in Kompong Chhang Province had tilled over 11,600 hectares of land, sown over 3,100 hectares of rice, and broadcast, transplanted, and planted over 6,400 hectares of slash-and-burn rice. Over 1,700 hectares of subsidiary crops and over 120 hectares of industrial crops were also planted. Over 1,300 hectares of land were reclaimed. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 25 July reports that more than 8,800 metric tons of paddy were purchased from peasants in Kompong Chhnang Province.

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 23 July reports that peasants in Peareang District, Prey Veng Province have so far tilled over 5,000 hectares of land, sown over 1,200 hectares of various types of rice, broadcast over 1,500 hectares of rice, and transplanted over 1,000 hectares of early, ordinary, and late rice.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1305 GMT on 25 July reports that by mid-July, peasants in Takeo Province have plowed over 22,260 hectares of land, sown over 14,000 hectares of rice, and transplanted over 6,100 hectares of rice. Peasants in this province plan to grow 144,000 hectares of rice during this rainy season. They have also planted over 4,300 hectares of subsidiary and industrial canals. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 23 July reports that so far, peasants in the Tram Kak District have tilled over 3,000 hectares of the planned 20,000 hectares and sown and transplanted over 2,000 hectares of various types of rice. The radio reports at 0430 GMT on 24 July that from the beginning of the rainy season to July, peasants in Kaoh Andet District tilled over 9,100 hectares of land, sowed over 600 hectares of rice, transplanted over 230 hectares, and broadcast over 7,000 hectares of rice. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0403 GMT on 26 July reports that peasants in Kaoh Andet District plan to grow rice on 17,500 hectares during this principal season. The radio adds that the veterinary service of the district has vaccinated 11,770 head of cattle against epizootic diseases. Last year, peasants in this district planted 15,052 hectares of rice with an average yield of 2 metric tons per hectare. They have also sold 3,000 metric tons of paddy to the state. Phnom Penh radio at 1100 GMT on 27 July reports that by the end of June, over 3,000 hectares of land had been tilled, nearly 1,400 hectares of rice seeds sown, and over 600 hectares of early rice, including 160 hectares of IR-36 rice, transplanted in Bati District. Phnom Penh radio at 1100 GMT on 29 July reports that by the end of June, peasants in Treang District had tilled over 2,200 hectares of land, sown over 1,500 hectares of various types of rice, and transplanted and planted 3,800 hectares of early, ordinary, and broadcast rice.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1113 GMT on 23 July reports that by the end of June, peasants in Ponhea Krek District, Kompong Cham Province had planted rice on 4,470 hectares of land, doubling the figure of the same period last year. Moreover, they grew nearly 2,000 hectares of corn, beans, peanuts, and sesame. The same SPK English cast reports that, meanwhile, peasants in Memot District, Kompong Cham Province, achieved 95 percent -- 5,800 hectares -- of the plan for dibbling rice. They also transplanted rice on 300 hectares of land and put 3,000 hectares under subsidiary food crops. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 24 July reports that by early July, peasants in Chamka Leu District had retilled over 2,000 hectares of land; sown over 400 hectares of rice; and planted over 900 hectares of corn, over 3,000 hectares of mungbean, several hectares of potatoes and vegetables, and thousands of hectares of industrial crops.

Kratie Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 on 24 July reports that by the beginning of July, Kratie Province's trade service bought over 5,000 hectares of rice from peasants. The radio reports at 1300 GMT on 28 July that by mid-July, peasants in Kratie Province had tilled over 8,500 hectares of land, transplanted and planted over 2,500 hectares of various types of rice and slash-and-burn rice, and sown over 10,000 hectares of various types of rice. Over 3,000 hectares of corn, sesame, and beans were also planted.

Kampot Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 26 July reports that by 10 July, peasants in Kampot Province had planted over 1,300 hectares of broadcast and floating rice. Over 300 hectares of intensive cropping rice had also been grown. Over 2,700 hectares of land were reclaimed.

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1113 GMT on 23 July reports that solidarity groups in Kein Svay District, Kandal Province had prepared 1,085 hectares of land for rice by the beginning of July. Recently, the provincial agriculture service provided the peasants with a large quantity of chemical fertilizers, insecticide, and rat killer. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 29 July reports that by mid-July, peasants in Dangkao District had tilled over 3,700 hectares of land and planted 135 hectares of subsidiary crops. The district authorities provided 150 metric tons of chemical fertilizers to peasants.

Battambang Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1113 GMT on 23 July reports that by the end of June, peasants in Mongkolborei District, Battambang Province, had sown rice on 15,500 hectares of land.

Kompong Speu Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1113 GMT on 23 July reports that solidarity groups in Kong Pisei District, Kompong Speu Province, have plowed 1,500 hectares of land and raised rice seedlings on 600 hectares. They have also covered 900 hectares with industrial and food crops.

KPNLF TROOPS SEEK TO STALL SRV ATTACK ON CAMP

BK310147 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] Soldiers of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) yesterday tried to stall Vietnamese troops who on Sunday shelled their camp at O Bok opposite Buriram Province, injuring two people. Sporadic clashes were reported around the O Bok camp when KPNLF patrol units ambushed the 300-strong Vietnamese force around the camp about two kilometres away from the Thai border. O Bok camp came under a heavy Vietnamese artillery barrage on Sunday in what was seen as the first major attack of the rainy season against Kampuchean resistance forces. The attack sent about 2,000 Khmer civilians fleeing across the border into Ban Kruat district of Buriram. A KPNLF spokesman in Bangkok said yesterday that 85 shells landed in and around the O Bok camp. A Khmer medic and a woman civilian were injured. The artillery barrage which started at about 9 a.m. on Sunday ended at 11 a.m. yesterday, field military sources said. After the Vietnamese barrage, KPNLF guerrillas tried to stall advancing Hanoi troops by guerrilla ambushes, but were repulsed. One KPNLF soldier was wounded in the clash. Military sources said yesterday that Suranari Task Force Commander Maj-Gen Issarapong Nunphakdi, has ordered troops into position along border passes to prevent the fighting from spilling into Thailand.

VONADK SAYS SRV HELICOPTERS DROP CLUSTER BOMBS

BK310918 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] The Vietnamese enemy aggressors used four helicopters on 14 July to drop cluster bombs on Boeng Veal and Boeng Prateah Cheal in Kompong Thom Province, injuring seven inhabitants.

VODK ON GUERRILLA RAIDS IN BATTAMBANG, KRATIE

BK270337 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] On 10 July, our National Army and guerrillas attacked and completely liberated a Vietnamese commune office at Kompong Preah on the Battambang battlefield. We killed one Vietnamese soldier and wounded another. We destroyed a quantity of war materiel and liberated eight villages -- Kompong Chhma, Prey Chek, Ampil Chuo, Koki, Panhnha, Andong, Trach, and Kompong Preah.

On 22 July, our National Army and guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese commune office at Kouk Khmum on the Battambang battlefield. We killed a Vietnamese enemy soldier and wounded a number of others. We destroyed 2 lines of defense, a commune office, 2 ricemills, 30 sacks of paddy, 20 sacks of rice, an AR-15, and a quantity of war materiel. We also seized two bundles of goods, five hammocks, and a quantity of materiel. We liberated and controlled four villages, namely Kouk Khmum, Seng Treng, Chke Kon, and Thmei.

On 19 July, our National Army and guerrillas successfully attacked a Vietnamese commune office at (Thmer Kre) on Kratie battlefield. We killed 10 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded another for a total of 11 casualties. We destroyed an AK, a motorcycle, four bicycles, five boats, and a quantity of materiel. Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas, and people on the Battambang and Kratie battlefields!

VONADK, VODK BATTLE REPORTS FOR 20-26 JUL

BK271258 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian and (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 20-26 July:

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 20 July reports that DK combatants on the Samlot, Pailin-Route 10, south Sisophon, Kompong Speu, and Battambang battlefields killed 46 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 43 others between 6 and 17 July.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 20 July reports that DK forces killed or wounded 32 Vietnamese soldiers in Kampot, south Sisophon, Preah Vohear, and Chhep and liberated 4 villages in Chhep between 9 and 15 July.

In a report from Koh Kong-Kompong Som, Kompong Thom, Preah Vihear, Siem Reap, Kompong Cham, Leach, and Oddar Meanchey battlefields, VONADK at 2300 GMT on 21 July reports that DK combatants killed or wounded 197 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 14 assorted weapons, a commune office building, a Vietnamese expert's residence, 3 barracks, 3 trucks, a storehouse, and a quantity of military materiel; seized 10 weapons, some ammunition, and a quantity of war materiel; and liberated a Vietnamese platoon position in Kompong Thom in actions between 8 and 17 July.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 21 July reports that DK combatants on the Kompong Speu, Leach, Samlot, Pailin, and Sisophon battlefields killed or wounded 124 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed a trench, 2 barracks, and some war materiel; and seized a quantity of arms, ammunition, and materiel between 6 and 17 July.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 22 July reports that DK combatants on Siem Reap, Pailin-Route 10, Route 4, Battambang, Chhep-Thalabarivat, and south Sisophon battlefields killed or wounded 82 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 5 AK's, 3 B-40's, a truck, and a quantity of war materiel; and seized some weapons, ammunition, and materiel in actions between 11 and 17 July.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 22 July reports that DK combatants attacked a Vietnamese platoon position at Vat Ta Paong in Kompong Svay District, Kompong Thom battlefield, on 6 July, killing or wounding 15 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 3 AK's, 2 RPT's, 2 B-40's, and some war equipment; and seizing 3 AR-15's, 5 AK magazines, 750 rounds of AK ammunition, 5 B-40 rockets, and some war materiel. The same cast reports that DK National Army and guerrillas attacked Trapeang Lpeou, Kompong Som battlefield, on 16 July, killing or wounding 11 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 2 AK's, 2 AR-15's, 1 B-40, a 60-mm mortar, 3 barracks, a commune office building, a Vietnamese expert's residence, a railway station, some train cars, a material warehouse containing 10 metric tons of paddy and 200 sacks of rice, and a quantity of military equipment; seizing some documents and war materiel; and dismantling 30 portions of rail track for a total length of 300 meters.

In its battle report from Koh Kong Leu, Koh Kong Kraom, Leach, Battambang, Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey, Kompong Thom, Preah Vihear, Chhep, and Kompong Cham battlefields, VODK at 2330 GMT on 22 July notes that DK forces killed or wounded 216 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 14 assorted weapons, 3 trucks, a motorcycle, a commune office building, a Vietnamese expert's residence, 3 barracks, and some war materiel; and seized 10 weapons and some ammunition and equipment between 4 and 17 July.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 23 July reports that DK forces in Koh Kong, Pursat, Chhep, Route 4, Leach, and Kampot between 11 and 18 July put out of action 151 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 42 assorted weapons, 138 trenches, 6 barracks, a platoon position, a commune office building, a C-25 radio set, 3 telephones, and some war equipment; damaged 2 trucks; dismantled 20 portions of rail track; and seized 111 assorted weapons and some ammunition and materiel.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 23 July reports that DK combatants on Route 4, Battambang, Pailin-Route 10, south Sisophon, Siem Reap, and Chhep-Thalabarivat battlefields killed or wounded 83 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed a truck and some weapons and materiel; and seized a quantity of guns and equipment between 7 and 18 July.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 24 July reports that between 6 and 21 July, DK forces of the north Sisophon, Pailin-Route 10, Samlot, Siem Reap, Route 4, and Takeo battlefields killed or wounded 135 Vietnamese soldiers: destroyed 3 pistols, 5 AK's, a B-40, 2 trucks, and a quantity of military materiel; and seized 2 AK's and some ammunition and materiel.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 24 July reports that DK forces attacked a Vietnamese battalion position such of Pen Bun on the Koh Kong Leu battlefield on 16 July, killing or wounding 102 Vietnamese soldiers, including a battalion and a company commander killed; destroying a pistol, 30 AK's, 5 B-40's, an 82-mm mortar, a 12.7-mm machinegun, an M79, a C-25 radio set, 35 telephones, a radio receiver, 130 trenches, and some war materiel; and seizing 20 sacks of goods and a quantity of arms, ammunition, and materiel. The same cast reports the DK National Army attacked a commune office at Thnaot Chum and a Vietnamese platoon east of Thlea M'am on Pursat battlefield on 17 July, killing or wounding 5 Vietnamese soldiers: destroying a B-40, 4 AK's, 6 military barracks, 5 trenches, a commune office building, and some war equipment; and seizing an AK, an SK, an AR-15, 1,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 500 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, a radio receiver, 2 maps, 100 sacks of goods, and some materiel. The same cast also reports in its battle roundup for the 11-18 July period that DK Army and guerrillas of the Kampot, Route 4, Leach, Pursat, and Chhep-Thalabarivat battlefields put out of action 151 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 44 assorted firearms, 2 trucks, a C-25 radio, 135 trenches, 6 barracks, a commune office building, and a quantity of ammunition and war equipment; cut off railway track at 20 points for a total length of 3,600 meters; and seized a quantity of arms, ammunition, and materiel.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 25 July notes that DK Army combatants and guerrillas of the Battambang, Kompong Thom, Koh Kong-Kompong Som, Preah Vihear, and Kratie battlefields killed 82 Vietnamese soldiers, wounded 88 others, dismantled railroad tracks at 18 places, and liberated 12 hamlets in Battambang during actions between 4 and 22 July.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 25 July notes that DK forces of the Kampot, Route 4, Samlot, Pailin-Route 10, north Sisophon, and Siem Reap battlefields put out of action 135 Vietnamese soldiers, including 2 battalion commanders killed, as a result of actions between 6 and 21 July.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 26 July reports that DK forces on the Moung, Koh Kong Leu, Pursat, Leach, Kompong Thom, and Chhep battlefields killed 108 Vietnamese soldiers, wounded 116 others, destroyed 81 weapons, dismantled railway tracks at 61 places, and seized some weapons between 14 and 22 July.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 26 July reports that DK forces on the Kompong Som, Kaoh Kong Kraom, Koh Kong Leu, Kompong Thom, and Preah Vihear battlefields killed or wounded 170 Vietnamese soldiers, cut railroad at 8 places, and liberated 12 hamlets in Battambang as a result of actions between 4 and 21 July.

VODK CONDEMNS SRV RECRUITMENT OF KHMER SOLDIERS

BK280704 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Station commentary: "For Many Years To Come, Vietnam Will Be Unable To Form a Puppet Army To Replace Its Army in Kampuchea"]

[Text] Since their invasion and occupation of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese aggressors have made every effort to recruit our Kampuchean people and youths in an attempt to form a puppet army. They have done this, on the one hand, in order to conceal their acts of aggression and expansion in Kampuchea and, on the other hand, to use these Khmer soldiers to replace and replenish their forces, which have been wearing down with every passing season and year. In the sixth dry season, our National Army and guerrillas killed or wounded many Vietnamese soldiers. Thus the Vietnamese aggressors have suffered serious shortages of manpower to counter the attacks by our National Army and guerrillas and to carry on their war of aggression in Kampuchea. This is why the Vietnamese aggressors have continued sending more troops from Vietnam to Kampuchea and have tried hard to recruit our Kampuchean people and youths to fight and die in place of the Vietnamese. The current recruitment carried out by the Vietnamese aggressors is more barbarous and cruel than ever before. They have forced children -- students -- from 12-13 years old and even the elderly at ages 50 to 60 to serve in the army. In some areas, they sent Vietnamese soldiers to surround villages, search houses, and force our people and youths in whole villages and communes to become soldiers. If they failed to recruit the husbands or sons, they arrested and jailed the wives and parents and then forced them to pay money in order to redeem themselves. In some areas, the Vietnamese aggressors fooled our people into attending meetings or political training courses. When our people gathered in such areas, the Vietnamese aggressors forced them, at gun point, to get into trucks and then sent them for military training. Sometimes, the Vietnamese soldiers surrounded schools and forcibly recruited school children even while they were studying. For example, in June this year the Vietnamese aggressors intensified recruitment of our people in Rovieng District of Preah Vihear Province. They forcibly recruited children as young as 10 up to people as old as 50. They tried to recruit 100 persons from each commune in this district. Anyone who refused to be recruited was jailed or forced to pay in order to prevent being recruited.

On 25 June, in (Chipo) commune, Santuk District, Kompong Thom Province, the Vietnamese aggressors forcibly recruited 70 inhabitants from the ages of 13 to 60. On 28 June, the Vietnamese aggressors called up students of Prey Totoeng school in Prey Chhor District of Kompong Cham Province to take an exam. When the students arrived at school, the Vietnamese aggressors forcibly recruited 50 of them at gun point and sent them to Kompong Cham town. In Stoung District of Kompong Thom Province on 5 July the Vietnamese aggressors recruited 50 youths.

These are just some examples of the Vietnamese recruitment. Although it seems that the Vietnamese aggressors have recruited a large number of Khmer soldiers, particularly in 1984, they have failed to solve their shortages of manpower and to set up a puppet army to replace the Vietnamese Army in Kampuchea. This is because our people and youths have opposed the Vietnamese recruitment and have tried their best to avoid being recruited. While the Vietnamese aggressors were attempting to recruit them, our people and youths fled or hid themselves in other places. After being recruited, the Khmer soldiers have refused to fight. This is because these Khmer soldiers are Khmers. They love the Kampuchean nation and race as do all other Kampuchean people. Moreover, they hate the Vietnamese aggressors for massacring and repressing their parents, relatives, and the Kampuchean people. They are also well aware that the Vietnamese will definitely lose the aggressive war in Kampuchea because no people support such a war of aggression. Every people opposes and despises such a war. The Khmer soldiers know that it is no use for them to serve the Vietnamese. This is why every day they have continued to desert the Vietnamese aggressors, even in groups and whole units. On 17 May, a battalion of Khmer soldiers posted at Ampil Pram Daeum, Bavel District, Battambang Province, fled back home. On 14 July, 200 Khmer soldiers on Kompong Thom battlefield deserted their ranks and fled back home. More Khmer soldiers have fled back home in groups or individually. Those who have not yet fled are launching all forms of activities against the Vietnamese aggressors, such as destroying their warehouses and food supply, leading our National Army and guerrillas to attack the Vietnamese aggressors, and even turning their guns against the Vietnamese aggressors.

In sum, no matter what cruel and fascist measures the Vietnamese aggressors have resorted to in an attempt to recruit Khmer soldiers, they have been unable to form a puppet army or to replace the Vietnamese soldiers with Khmer soldiers. The Vietnamese aggressors do not trust the remaining Khmer soldiers. They do not allow these Khmer soldiers to perform any major duties, such as guarding important warehouses. Thus, for many years more, the Vietnamese aggressors will be unable to form a puppet army to replace their Army in Kampuchea. They will have to carry on this war of aggression against Kampuchea themselves. This constitutes a most shameful defeat for the Vietnamese policy to Khmerize the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea. The Khmer soldiers always grasp the slogan which says: Khmers will definitely not attack their fellow Khmers; Khmers join hands in the fight to drive all the Vietnamese aggressors out of Kampuchea.

VODK COMMENTARY CLAIMS 200 KHMER SOLDIERS DESERT

BK280742 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Jul 84

["News commentary" entitled: "200 Khmer Soldiers on Kompong Thom Battlefield Have Fled Home"]

[Text] On 14 July, 200 Khmer soldiers on Kompong Thom Battlefield in Kompong Thom Province deserted the Vietnamese enemy's ranks and fled back home because they do not want to fight against their fellow Khmer or die in place of the Vietnamese enemy.

More Khmer soldiers forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy aggressors continue to desert. This is because, on the one hand, they have clearly grasped Democratic Kampuchea's sacred slogan: Khmers do not attack their fellow Khmers; Khmers join hands in attacking the Vietnamese enemy and defending the Khmer race. On the other hand, they have become more aware of the Vietnamese enemy's cruel, barbarous acts against our nation and people, against themselves, and against their parents and relatives. Moreover, they have seen clearly that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have a plan to exterminate our Kampuchean race in order to annex Kampuchea to Vietnam. Thus, they have realized that as Khmers, they have the duty to fight jointly against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in order to defend our Kampuchean nation and race from being exterminated. Due to this realization, they have continued to desert the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and have fled, either back home or to join our National Army and guerrillas in order to join in the fight to drive all the Vietnamese enemy aggressors out of our Kampuchean territory.

VODK COMMENTARY ON CONDEMNATION OF VIETNAM

BK310438 (Clandestine Voice of Democratic Kampuchean in Cambodian at 2330 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Station commentary: "The Condemnation of Vietnam's Aggression in Kampuchea and the Demands for a Complete Withdrawal of Vietnamese Aggressor Troops From Kampuchea Are Increasing on the International Scene"]

[Text] During the past nearly 6 years, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, their Soviet boss, and their accomplices have made every effort to stage diplomatic maneuvers in an attempt to bury Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea and to pressure the international community to recognize the Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh. They have tried hard to make the international community accept Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli so that the Vietnamese can swallow Kampuchea, set up the Indochina Federation, and advance in accordance with their own regional aggressive and expansionist strategy and their Soviet boss' global strategy in this region.

Although they have made every effort to wage diplomatic maneuvers or to distort the real situation in Kampuchea, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their Soviet boss cannot achieve this criminal goal. On the contrary, the international community has clearly realized the real nature of the most savage and barbarous aggression of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in Kampuchea. Therefore, Vietnam and the Soviet Union cannot hide their aggression in Kampuchea. Furthermore, they have been denounced and condemned by the international community. The international community has called on Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

During their talks on 25 July in Beijing, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila agreed to condemn Vietnam which is stubborn and refuses to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. The two foreign ministers stressed that as long as Vietnam does not withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea there will be no resolution of the Kampuchean problem through political means.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Rithauddeen stated that Malaysia will continue to condemn foreign intervention in Kampuchea -- that is, Hanoi Vietnamese aggression -- and in Afghanistan. The Pakistani foreign minister stated in Beijing that Pakistan's stand is a firm demand for a complete Vietnamese troops withdrawal from Kampuchea and the continued support for the CGDK against the Vietnamese aggressors. Swedish Prime Minister Palme stated that Sweden has also condemned Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea. He added that the Vietnamese have used their dictatorial power and waged aggression against a neighboring country.

The condemnation and demands calling on the Vietnamese to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea are increasing vigorously. This shows that the international community cannot tolerate or ignore Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea. This aggression has been a most flagrant, gross, and barbarous violation and has trampled upon the principles of international law and the UN Charter.

If the Vietnamese are allowed to stage such a gross act, they will be more arrogant and create other pretexts in order to wage aggression against other neighboring countries. Vietnam's ambition will not stop after it succeeds in swallowing Kampuchea and Laos and setting up the Indochina Federation. The Vietnamese will advance and wage further aggression so that they can rule over Southeast Asia. Also, if the Vietnamese are able to swallow Kampuchea, other aggressors and expansionists will follow suit and will wage aggression against other small countries in the world. If such a situation occurs, there will be no order or peace in the world.

The international community has categorically opposed Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea and in other places. It has firmly rejected and opposed Vietnam's maneuver for a dialogue which was aimed at legitimizing Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli. The international community has clearly determined that the Kampuchean problem cannot be resolved, that independence, sovereignty, and peace cannot be restored in Kampuchea, and that peace and stability cannot be restored in Southeast Asia unless the Vietnamese withdraw all their aggressor troops unconditionally from Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people are allowed to exercise their right to self-determination in compliance with UN resolutions. This is the only way to eliminate the danger of an expanded war in this region.

In order to achieve this resolution, the international community has agreed that it is necessary to join hands to pressure the Vietnamese in all fields -- political, diplomatic, and economic -- and to continue to assist and actively and vigorously support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK so that they can wage stronger attacks against the Vietnamese on the battlefield until the Vietnamese encounter more difficulties, cannot bear them, and are forced to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions.

BRIEFS

GDR LECTURERS -- Phnom Penh SPK July 28 -- A group of lecturers of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany has left here after an eight-day visit to Kampuchea. The group led by Otto Nowak, deputy director of the party high school, was seen off at the Propaganda and Education of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, and GDR Charge 'Affaires a. i. Werner Plotz. [Excerpts] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1103 GMT 28 Jul 84 BK]

RED CROSS AID DISTRIBUTION -- Phnom Penh, 29 Jul (SPK) -- The Kampuchean Red Cross recently distributed a number of utensils to the people in Kratie Province, including 300 blankets, clothes, and a notable quantity of sewing materiel. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1134 GMT 29 Jul 84 BK]

NEW LAND RESETTLEMENT -- Phnom Penh, 30 Jul (SPK) -- During the 1st half of this year, 517 families settled in new lands in the Districts of Svay Teap, Chantrea, Kompong, Rou, and Rumduol in Svay Rieng Province. The provincial authorities have provided necessary materiel to the new settlers who divided themselves into 38 solidarity groups and have cleared almost 1,300 hectares of land. [Summary] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0522 GMT 30 Jul 84]

THAIS CHARGED WITH CONTINUING BORDER HARASSMENT

BK301440 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] According to local reports from Paklai District, the Thai ultrarightist reactionary troops occupying three Lao hamlets -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province -- have not yet abandoned their dark schemes in continuing to create tension and have repeatedly committed crimes against the Lao people in the three hamlets.

For example, on 25, 26, and 27 July they sent many truckloads of troops to various points in the three hamlets. On 27 July they sent two armored cars, four small vehicles, and five trucks to transport troops from Ban Bo Bia in Thailand to reinforce their troops in Laos' Ban Mai and Ban Kang. Later, at 1730 on 27 July, the Thai ultrarightist reactionary troops threatened the local Lao people in the three hamlets by strictly prohibiting them from traveling. On 29 July, they sent F-5 aircraft to violate Lao airspace 30 kilometers deep inside Lao territory over the Paklai District area and to release propaganda leaflets brazenly slandering and villifying the LPDR. It was also reported that on 24 July, Thai ultrarightist reactionary troops robbed the people of Ban Mai of two buffalo and threatened the owners if they should reveal their crime.

The above acts committed by the Thai troops as well as the previous ones show their dark schemes and efforts to obstruct the settlement of problems through peaceful means. The acts constitute a serious violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos. The Lao people resolutely demand that they halt such acts at once, pay compensation for the losses caused by them, and quickly withdraw their troops from the three hamlets.

SALI VONGKHAMSAO MEETS SRV MATERIALS DELEGATION

BK301322 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Vientiane, July 30 (OANA-KPL) -- Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, on July 29, met here the visiting delegation of the Vietnamese Materials Ministry headed by its Minister Hoang Duc Nghi. The discussion, on this occasion, centered on various matters regarding the exchanging of lessons in the supplying of materials which is regarded as an important work in building the society. Also in attendance was, In Keosavang, acting minister of the Lao material and technical supply.

Delegation Signs Agreement

BK310352 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] A memorandum of material and technical supply cooperation for 1984 and 1985 was signed between the Material and Technical Supply Ministry of Laos and the Supply Ministry of Vietnam in a ceremony held in Vientiane on the morning of 30 July. According to the memorandum, the Vietnamese sidewill give assistance to the Lao Ministry of Material and Technical Supply in the construction of two oil tanks. In Keosavang, acting minister of material and technical supply, and Hoang Duc Nghi, minister of supply of the SRV, signed the document for the Lao and Vietnamese sides respectively. Attending the signing ceremony were Thongsavat Paseut, deputy minister of material and technical supply of Laos, and Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to the LPDR. In the afternoon of the same day, the SRV delegation left for home after ending the official visit to the LPDR.

REPORTAGE OF MPR COOPERATION COMMISSION VISIT

MPR-Built Hospital Accepted

BK271015 Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Vientiane, July 27 (DANA-KPL) -- The construction work of a 60-bed hospital constructed by Mongolian fund in northern Xieng Khouang Province was recently complete.

Myatabyn Peljee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of Mongolia-Lao Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, stressed at the hand-over ceremony held recently in Xieng Khouang that the Mongolian party and Government are to increase their efforts to further strengthen the friendship cooperation between Mongolia and Laos.

On behalf of the Lao party and government, Sali Vongkhasao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee and of the Laos-Mongolia Committee and of the Laos-Mongolia Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, expressed thanks to the Mongolian party and government for their constant support and assistance given to the Lao PDR. He also hailed the fruitful cooperation between Laos and Mongolia.

The 60-bed hospital was built with the assistance of Mongolia. The cost of the construction and of the medical instruments of the hospital are worth more than 11 million tugrik (Mongolian monetary unit).

Sali Vongkhasao Attends Talks

BK281330 Vientiane KPL in English 0922 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Vientiane, July 28 (KPL) -- Talks between Laos-Mongolia and Mongolia-Laos Commissions for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation were held here today. The talks, which [were] headed by the two commissions' chairmen of the two countries, dealt with issues on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Laos and Mongolia.

Apart from Laos-Mongolia Commission Chairman Sali Vongkhasao, who is also vice-chairman of the Ministers' Council and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Myatabyn Peljee, chairman of the Mongolia-Laos Commission, who is also vice-chairman of the Ministers' Council of the Mongolian People's Republic, the Mongolian ambassador to Laos, Orsoogiyn Nyamaa, also attended the talks.

Meeting With Kaysone Phomvihan

BK291416 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] On the evening of 28 July, Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, received at the guest-house of the Council of Ministers a courtesy call paid by Myatabyn Peljee, member of the MPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the MPR-Laos Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical, Cooperation, who led the Mongolian cooperation commission delegation to pay an official friendship visit to the LPDR and attend a ceremony to hand over a 60-bed hospital built in Phonsavan, Xieng Khouang Province, with gratis funds from the Mongolian Government.

During the meeting, which proceeded in an intimate atmosphere, Deputy Chairman Myatabyn Peljee expressed satisfaction and thanks to Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan for his warm welcome and informed him of the completion of the 60-bed hospital in Phonsavan, which had already been handed over to Laos by the Mongolian side. On the same occasion, Deputy Chairman Myatabyn Peljee handed over a message from Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, to Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan. In the message, Tsedenbal expressed great joy at seeing that construction of projects built with MPR assistance, such as the 60-bed hospital, a research laboratory at Phonsavan in Xieng Khouang Province, and the goat and sheep raising experimental station at Khangsi in Xieng Khouang Province, has been completed. The handing-over ceremonies of these two projects have already been held by state commissions of the two sides.

On this occasion, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan expressed his great joy and wholehearted acclamation of the friendship visit to the LPDR by Myatabyn Peljee and the delegation of the Mongolian cooperation commission to attend the handing-over ceremony of the 60-bed hospital at Phonsavan. On behalf of the party Central Committee, the LPDR Government, and the Lao people, he expressed profound thanks to the MPR for constantly rendering both material and moral support and assistance to the Lao people's revolutionary struggle. He emphasized that all the projects built with Mongolian funds and recently handed over to the Lao people constitute a great and significant contribution to strengthening the friendship and cooperation between Laos and Mongolia.

Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan also conveyed his best wishes and greetings to General Secretary Tsedenbal and other Mongolian party and state leaders, wishing them good health and lasting happiness.

At the same time, the host and guest discussed various issues on bilateral cooperation and on the regional and international situations.

Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and chairman of the MPR-Laos Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, was also on hand to welcome the guest. Orsooglyn Nyamaa, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, also accompanied the delegation to pay a courtesy call on Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan.

Aid Projects Discussed

BK300610 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Interview with Myatabyn Peljee, deputy chairman of Council of Ministers of Mongolian People's Republic and chairman of Mongolian-Lao Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Commission, by PASASON correspondent -- read by announcer, date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: How has the Mongolian side fulfilled its obligations as stipulated in the Laos-Mongolia agreement on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation?

Answer: Our country has given gratuitous, material assistance to the Lao people. We have agreed to shoulder the expenses for trips to Mongolia by Lao delegations and trainees, and we have provided gratuitous assistance for Laos in the training of cadres and in many construction projects.

Implementing the 1979 agreement signed between the two countries on gratuitous assistance to the LPDR, the Mongolian side has decided to build a 60-bed hospital with diagnosis rooms in Phon Savan, Xieng Khouang Province, and a goat and sheep breeding experimental station in Khangsi where some 200 goats and sheep have been raised. Mongolian experts have been sent to work in these projects. The construction of the livestock breeding experimental station was completed and it was handed over to the Lao side in 1981.

In the recent past, Lao and Mongolian experts have effectively performed their tasks together. They have bred local sheep with Mongolian sheep, resulting in 40 lambs of an improved breed. In addition, rice and other crops have been planted at this station. To meet the requirements of the cadres and workers to expand their family economy, rice and vegetables of various types have been planted and poultry, pigs, and cattle have been raised.

In Phon Savan District, we built a 60-bed hospital together with diagnosis rooms which were handed over to the Lao side in a formal ceremony held on 26 July 1984. The hospital and the livestock breeding experimental station serve as a token of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Laos and Mongolia. We are convinced that they will contribute to expanding the public health and livestock breeding networks in your country.

Question: What will be the direction for the economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries in the next 5-year plan?

Answer: I fully agree that the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the two countries on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles and proletarian internationalism will be further developed and enhanced in the spirit of the MPR-LPDR friendship and cooperation treaty of 1979. Our Mongolian party and government will make efforts to daily develop the good relations and cooperation.

Yesterday, talks were held between the chairmen of the two countries' intergovernmental commissions, during which achievements in implementing the agreement and fulfilling the obligations on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation were viewed. The two sides unanimously noted that the obligations have been successfully fulfilled. They also exchanged views on directions for the expansion of cooperation in the immediate future.

We pledge to continue to support the LPDR by providing gratuitous assistance. We will shoulder the responsibility for the expenses of trips by Lao delegations and trainees who carry out working activities and for the building of Lao cadres in the MPR. At present, there are 60 Lao students studying in the MPR. During the first 2 years of the use of the hospital, to aid Laos, the Mongolian side will send a team of 20 medical specialists and cadres to work in the LPDR. During this period, the Mongolian side will provide gratuitous assistance for the hospital in the form of medicines and medical equipment worth 500,000 tugrik. We have also assigned concerned organizations of the two countries to study details on projects to expand trade which is beneficial to both sides and on economic cooperation between the two countries.

I wish the Lao people new success in translating into reality the resolutions of the Third LPRP Congress. Thank you.

Memorandum Signed

BK310351 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 29 July, the Lao and Mongolian Intergovernmental Commissions for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation held a ceremony in Vientiane to sign a memorandum on the meeting of the two sides' delegations. The memorandum reviewed and assessed the implementation of the cooperation plan by the commissions in the recent past in accordance with the protocol as adopted by the commissions of the two countries in their fourth session in Ulaanbaatar.

Signing the document for the Lao side was Sali Vongkhamsao, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and chairman of the Laos-Mongolia Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, and signing for the Mongolian side was Myatabyn Peljee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic and chairman of the Mongolia-Laos Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. The signing ceremony took place in the presence of the two sides' Cooperation Commission delegations. Orsoogiyn Nyamaa, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the MPR to Laos, also attended the signing ceremony.

Later, on the morning of 30 July, Myatabyn Peljee and the MPR delegation led by him left Vientiane for home after ending their visit to the LPDR and attending the ceremony to hand over the friendship hospital in Phon Savan, Xieng Khouang Province, to Laos. The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Sali Vongkhamsao and deputy ministers of various ministries concerned. Also on hand to see the delegation off at the airport were Ambassador Orsoogiyn Nyamaa and other embassy staff members.

YOUTH UNION TO MEET WITH KOMSOMOL IN MOSCOW

BK271049 Vientiane KPL in English 0922 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Vientiane, July 27 (OANA-KPL) -- The first solidarity and friendship meeting between the youths of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU] and the All-Union Leninist Young Communists League (Komsomol) will be held in Moscow at the end of August this year, reads a press release of the LPRYU Central Committee. The gathering is aimed at strengthening the militant solidarity and all round cooperation between the parties, governments and the youths of the two fraternal countries and the decision is in accordance with the resolutions of both countries' youth organisations.

SALI VONGKHAMSAO ATTENDS POLISH FILM SHOW

BK261115 Vientiane KPL in English 0922 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Vientiane, July 26 (KPL) -- The Ministry of Culture in collaboration with the Polish Embassy to Laos, on July 24, organized here a film night to mark the 40th national day of Poland. Among personalities present at the film show were Sali Vongkhamsao, Secretariat member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee; Thongsing Thammavong, alternate member of the party CC, cultural minister; and other officials. Diplomatic corps and representative of the international organizations to Laos were also on hand.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN GREETES CONGOLESE LABOR PARTY

BK271540 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Message dated 21 July from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of LPRP Central Committee and chairman of LPDR Council of Ministers, to Third Congress of Congolese Labor Party]

[Text] On the occasion of the convening of the Third Ordinary Congress of the majestic Congolese Labor Party, on behalf of the LPRP members, working class, and laboring Lao people of various tribes, we would like to convey warm and fraternal salutations, militant solidarity, and best wishes to the congress and, through the congress, to all members of the Congolese Labor Party, working class, and fraternal laboring people of Congo.

Since its founding in 1969, the Congolese Labor Party — vanguard of the working class and laboring people of Congo — has carried out the people's national-democratic revolution and has scored great achievements in the cause of safeguarding national independence and building the country. As a result, the material and spiritual life of the working class and laboring people of Congo has improved with each passing day. In particular, through implementation of the resolutions of the recent third ordinary congress, the ideological and organizational system in the ranks of the Congolese Labor Party has been effectively consolidated, thus pushing the People's Republic of the Congo to march forward step by step along the path of socialism.

At the same time, the Congolese Labor Party and the People's Republic of the Congo have contributed positively to the cause of struggle of the people in Africa and the world against imperialism, old and neocolonialism, racism, apartheid, and Zionism, striving for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. As a result the role and prestige of the People's Republic of the Congo in the Nonaligned Movement, in Africa, and the world have been increasingly raised to a higher level.

We highly appreciate these achievements you have scored, comrades, and consider them as our own. The LPRP and the Lao people would like to express sincere thanks to the Congolese Labor Party and people for their sympathy with and support for the Lao people's revolutionary cause. We resolutely support the struggle of the Congolese Labor Party and fraternal Congolese people for the maintenance of the revolutionary gains and for the development of the country along the path of socialism.

On this glorious occasion, we wish the Third Ordinary Congress of the Congolese Labor Party brilliant success. We are convinced that under the correct leadership of the Congolese Labor Party, the working class and fraternal people of Congo will be able to score new, yet greater achievements in implementing the resolutions of this third ordinary congress.

May the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the LPRP and the Congolese Labor Party and between the peoples of Laos and Congo be further consolidated and strengthened!

MINISTER SITTHI DISCUSSES RESULTS OF PRC VISIT

BK310146 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday hailed his China visit as the opening of an era of economic cooperation between Thailand and China. Speaking on his arrival from a week-long visit to China, ACM Sitthi said the two countries had agreed to co-operate more closely on trade and economy.

China, he said, has pledged to buy tapioca from Thailand and that it would dispatch a freighter to pick up the 10,000 tons of glutinous rice it had bought from Thailand. Private businessmen who accompanied ACM Sitthi have been able to sell 2,000 tons of rubber and 40,000 tons of green beans to China. China was also willing to invest in the potash industry here, ACM Sitthi said.

Concerning the tourist industry, China wanted Thailand to invest in and open a school of tourism in China. Officials from both countries would meet and discuss this project in October, he said. Thailand invested five million baht with China in the meat industry, ACM Sitthi said.

He said China had agreed to support Thailand on the question of national security and Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang promised to lobby for support among countries in Africa and South America.

VIETNAMESE SEEN AT 'DISADVANTAGE' IN KAMPUCHEA

BK290944 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Cambodian 1040 GMT 28 Jul 84

["Article": "Western Observers Believe Vietnam Is Beginning To Be at a Disadvantage in Kampuchea"]

[Text] Dear listeners: Currently, the Vietnamese Army is being seriously defeated. Professor Stephen Orlov, a Canadian specialist on Kampuchean affairs, recently granted an interview in Bangkok after traveling over 150 km in Kampuchea with a Canadian Broadcasting Corp. team for about 2 weeks in early July. Professor Orlov said the fact that Vietnamese positions in major cities such as Pursat, Sisophon, Battambang, Siem Reap, Kompong Speu, Kompong Thom, and Koh Kong had been attacked by Khmer resistance forces in the past dry season shows that Vietnam is having difficulties. These attacks by Khmer resistance forces destroyed 8 million liters of fuel in Vietnamese depots and over 2,000 metric tons of arms and ammunition. Professor Orlov thinks that if Vietnam wants to maintain its present situation and not let it slide further, it might have to send four to five divisions [kang pol] of north Vietnamese soldiers to Kampuchea. However, this cannot be done because Vietnam also needs to station north Vietnamese soldiers who are capable and have fighting experience along its northern border.

At a time when Vietnam is at a disadvantage, Professor Orlov, who had gone into Kampuchea twice before, noted that soldiers of the Khmer resistance forces he met during his last trip to Kampuchea seemed to be more strengthened. All of them are willing combatants. Furthermore, villagers he met are in good spirits and have no worries. Professor Orlov said it seemed that nationalism and hatred for the Vietnamese have become important factors for every Kampuchean -- particularly soldiers -- to have resolute will to endure all kinds of difficulties in chasing the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. (Jean-Francois Lapin), a Canadian Broadcasting Corp. reporter who went into Kampuchea with Professor Orlov, said that in February this year, he had the opportunity to travel to Phnom Penh and Kompong Som and saw that Kampuchean people who live in zones controlled by Vietnam are in panic -- worry shows on all their faces. This is the opposite of what he and Professor Orlov saw in liberated zones of the CGDK.

The change in the situation in Kampuchea is partly the result of unity and cooperation among Khmer resistance forces, which agreed to set up the CGDK more than 2 years ago. The Sihanouk and Son Sann groups in particular have been able to set up a permanent committee for coordinating military affairs headed by General Sak Sutsakhan, chief of staff of Prime Minister Son Sann, with General Teap Ben from the Sihanouk group as deputy head.

In a recent interview with Voice of Free Asia in Bangkok, Abdul Gaffar, an important leader of the Son Sann group, said soldiers of both sides have launched common operations and have patrolled together. Around the Tonle Sap Lake, bases and secret links are being set up to enable the two groups to carry out operations deep inside Kampuchea, at least 160 km from the Thai-Kampuchean border. Gaffar affirmed that, currently, this cooperation has been expanding along with the CGDK's increasing support from the Kampuchean people.

On this issue, Professor Orlov confirmed that the people's support is an important factor for the success of guerrilla warfare in Kampuchea. The longer Vietnam is in control in Kampuchea, the stronger will be the support of the people for the CGDK. This opinion is a comment on why Vietnam -- with superior strength in weapons and troops -- cannot defeat the Kampuchean resistance forces, which have fewer weapons and soldiers. This favorable situation of the Khmer resistance forces has led Gaffar to believe that the liberation of Kampuchea from the Vietnamese yoke is not just a futile dream any more. The question to be asked at this point is whether this can be done sooner or later.

NATION URGES RESTRAINTS OVER JAPAN TRADE ISSUE

BK300152 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 30 Jul 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Trade Talks Breakdown Mustn't Sour Relations"]

[Text] The unfavourable balance of trade which Thailand suffers in its trade with Japan has been a running sore and several governments, for decades, have wrestled in vain with this problem unsuccessfully. It is not a problem that can be solved easily but the damage to Thai economy because of this can be repaired. Japan is the most vociferous of nations when it comes to trade protectionism and her refusal to reconsider her own protectionist policies may not augur well for her in the long run.

The London economic declaration last month which was, among others, signed by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said that the seven industrialized nations agreed "to urge all trading countries, industrialized and developing alike, to resist continuing protectionist pressures, to reduce barriers to trade and to take renewed efforts to liberalize and expand international trade in manufactures, commodities and services."

This was completely forgotten by Minister of International Trade and Industry Hikosaburo Okonogi when he was holding talks with our Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek and refused to make preferential arrangements for Thailand's agricultural products. The failure of these talks is important because it is the highest level talks on the subject that Japan and Thailand have held since 1979. However, Japan did agree to buy Thai rice which she will distribute as aid to other countries.

Japan says she has to bow to her farmers who form an important pressure group. Further, end of the year, Nakasone is seeking an unprecedented second term as the president of the Liberal Democratic Party who automatically becomes the prime minister. And in this, he and his faction in the LDP will need the backing from every pressure group. To complicate matters, the U.S. presidential election is coming up in November and candidate Walter Mondale has clearly said that he will impose severe restrictions on Japanese car sales in U.S.

In spite of the failure to reach an agreement, Thailand should not allow her relations with Japan to become sour. Both countries have done their homework and sat at the negotiating table with good intentions. Now Japan has listened to Thailand's frustration and she should not force Thailand to exert any political pressures as did U.S. and Western Europe in order to secure concessions from Japan.

While political pressure, unmentioned at the negotiating table, may have forced Japan to take a recalcitrant stand, we hope Okonogi was not talking about anything long-lasting. Meanwhile part of the blame, as Koson himself pointed out, rests with us. We must try harder to try and break into a competitive market and in this Japan must be more responsive and sympathetic with Thailand's trade problem because we are a developing country which has shown an extremely high level of stability.

U.S. JOURNALIST DAWSON EXPELLED FROM COUNTRY

BK280644 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 28 Jul 84 p 16

[Text] Saowanit Khongsiri, Foreign Ministry spokesman, said on 27 July that the Thai Government has expelled U.S. journalist Alan Dawson, former head of the UPI Bangkok office who currently writes articles for the BANGKOK POST, and prohibited him from reentering Thailand regardless of the type of visa he may hold. Saowanit said the expulsion is the result of Dawson's unsubstantiated articles criticizing the Thai Government, but he did not identify the offending articles. Dawson is currently in Singapore and will not be allowed to return to Thailand.

SRV DIPLOMAT SAID TO MEET WITH THAI COMMUNISTS

BK271012 Hong Kong AFP in English 0957 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Bangkok, July 27 (AFP) -- A Vietnamese diplomat left here for home last week after being tape-recorded by Thai authorities at a secret meeting with a top member of the banned Communist Party of Thailand, Thai political sources said today. The sources said the diplomat, identified as a third secretary at the Vietnamese Embassy, left here on July 20 apparently at the instruction of Hanoi. The authorities allowed the diplomat to go to avoid creating further complications with Vietnam, the sources said.

A Vietnam Embassy official dismissed the report as "sheer fabrication," and said his only colleague to fly to Hanoi last week, Dang Quang Minh, was a first secretary on routine annual home leave.

On July 3, police began a series of raids that led to the arrests of 22 suspected Communist Party members or sympathizers, including six from the 35-seat Central Committee. The commander of the Thai special branch, Police Major General Kasem Saengmit, said in a published interview last week that a diplomat from "a certain Indochinese country" had been holding substantive discussions with Phirun Chatwanitkun, one of the arrested Central Committee members. One of the meetings was said to have taken place at the home of Pricha Piemphongsan, a prominent lecturer at Bangkok's Kasetsart University. Pricha was picked up by police on July 11 along with Chatcharin Chaiwat, the editor of MATAPHUM, a Thai-language daily.

The political sources said the Vietnamese diplomat had been trying to persuade the Thai Communist to turn away from their traditional pro-Beijing stance and cease criticism of Vietnam's armed presence in Cambodia. In return, Vietnam reportedly was prepared to resume material support for the Communist Party of Thailand, which has fallen from a peak strength of more than 12,000 armed guerrillas in the late 1970's to perhaps fewer than 3,000 now.

Major Gen. Kasem said in an interview published in the NATION REVIEW on July 20 that Mr. Phirun had told the diplomat the Thai Communists had shifted their foreign policy "to a more independent and open-minded stand." The major general said the authorities took the meetings as a sign that the party was about to move from its old Maoist strategy of rural struggle to "urban terrorism."

The political sources said the meeting with the Vietnamese diplomat was the apparent catalyst for the arrests, the latest blow to a party already devastated by mass defections, a cutoff in material support from China and internal conflicts.

SRV EMBASSY DENIES CONTACT WITH CPT MEMBERS

BK300712 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 29 Jul 84 p 16

[Text] The Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok issued a statement dated 27 July saying essentially that it rejects the report carried by THE NATION REVIEW and some newspapers which alleged that Vietnam had established contacts with some Communist Party of Thailand representatives. It said the report was a malicious distortion.

The Vietnamese Embassy statement stressed that it continues to uphold the joint statement of 10 September 1978 cosigned by Pham Van Dong and former Thai Prime Minister General Kriangsak Chamanan which stated that both countries will respect each other's national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

The statement also said that Vietnam acknowledged that certain Vietnamese officials had contacts with Pricha Piamphongsan but that the contacts were normal efforts to establish friendship with patriotic Thai academicians in the same vein as Vietnamese contacts with Thai members of Parliament, journalists, and people in the social welfare circles.

INTERIOR MINISTER DEFENDS VILLAGE SCOUTS RALLY

BK270915 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 27 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot this morning defended the village scouts rally yesterday against published comments by controversial academic Sulak Siwalak as a case of freedom of expression. Speaking to reporters, Gen Sitthi said the more than 1,000 village scouts who demonstrated near Government House were exercising their right to express loyalty to the monarchy.

"Village scouts form an institution with strong loyalty to the monarchy. It is therefore their right to express their opinion to protect it," he pointed out. The staunchly royalist demonstrators yesterday called on the government to prosecute the outspoken academic, a specialist in religion and philosophy, on grounds of what they called lese majeste.

The Interior Minister said he had seen and read Sulak's book, LOKKHRAP SANGKHOM THAI (Unmasking Thai Society), and that police are now gathering evidence and necessary information on it. "I can't tell you now whether or not (legal) action would be taken," he added.

At the same time, Gen Sitthi rejected suggestions that the Interior Ministry was behind the village scouts' protest action. "Frankly, I am not satisfied with the accusation that the move taken by the village scouts was backed by the Interior Ministry," he said.

U.S. 'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST LIBYA CONDEMNED

OW301634 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 30 — A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today issued a statement, sternly condemning new U.S. armed provocations against Libya.

The statement reads: "On July 26, 1984, many flights of planes from the U.S. Sixth Fleet conducted armed provocations off the Libyan coast, 150 kilometres from Al-Bayda town and 100 kilometres from Benghazi town. The same day, a number of those planes intruded 10 to 15 kilometres inside Libya's airspace.

"These are new blatant armed provocations committed by the U.S. imperialists, which have seriously threatened the independence and sovereignty of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and peace and stability in the region. The people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam sternly condemn the U.S. imperialists' military adventure and demand that they put an immediate end to their threat of aggression against Libya. The people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam fully support the Libyan people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists' schemes of blockade, sabotage and aggression, and for the defence of their independence and sovereignty."

ARMED FORCES BADLY MAUL PRC BATTALION 28-29 JULY

OW301528 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 30 -- On July 28 and 29 the people and Armed Forces of Vi Xuyen District in the northern border province of Ha Tuyen badly mauled a Chinese battalion, putting out of action nearly 200 enemy troops and destroying a number of military equipment. The incidents occurred when Chinese troops fired more than 10,000 artillery and mortar rounds on the Thanh Thuy cross-roads and Coc Nghe and Na Cay area in Vi Xuyen District in support of an infantry battalion's attacks on an area 1 km southeast of Hill 233. All the enemy attacks were hurled back.

ARMY PAPER DENOUNCES BEIJING-BANGKOK COLLUSION

OW301425 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 30 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline: "Beijing and Bangkok Are Intensifying Their Collusion," Nam Trung's commentary carried in today's issue of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN says: Apart from the so-called search for economic relations, the main purpose of Foreign Minister Sitthi's visit to Beijing was to achieve closer military collusion between Thailand and China in opposing Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries.

In their talks, both Bangkok and Beijing unanimously pledged to continue fostering and using the Pol Pot clique's remnant troops as well as other Khmer rebel soldiers to oppose the Kampuchean people's revival. Hu Yaobang pledged to Sitthi that China would continue to support the tripartite alliance, that is, including the Pol Pot clique, a main tool of Beijing, and urged Thailand to cooperate with China and other reactionary forces in stepping up hostile actions against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries.

Hu Yaobang also expressed his joy over the fact that China and Thailand were unanimous or very close to each other in resisting the Indochinese countries.

We realize that Beijing and Bangkok have always coordinated with each other in informing each other on or discussing all their schemes and activities against Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos. Of course, Sitthi was also overjoyed over the relations of cooperation between Bangkok and Beijing in opposing Vietnam. He pledged to the Chinese hosts that Thailand and ASEAN would cooperate with and assist the Khmer reactionaries in all aspects in opposing Kampuchea and would coordinate with China in all activities against the three Indochinese countries.

His boast about the close relations between Thailand and China reveals even more clearly the close reactionary collusion between Thailand and China in opposing Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos; in obstructing the trend toward a dialogue between the countries in the region; and in undermining peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

CAPTURED POL POT SOLDIER MAKES CONFESSION

OW291425 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 28 Jul 84

[From the Press review]

[Text] Today's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN publishes a confession by (Xonca), a soldier of the Pol Pot remnant force, who described the schemes of the Chinese and Thai authorities as follows:

A Chinese adviser introduced himself as former commander of a division that attacked northern Vietnam in February 1979 to teach Vietnam a lesson. He repeatedly reminded us that to fight Vietnam, we must fight in the front and rear, right and left, and short-term and long-term battles as Chairman Mao taught. A U.S. adviser taught us that we must know well the power of weapons, that the Americans could not defeat Vietnam because they failed to put into full play the power of the modern weapons in their possession.

The lessons were coupled with promises. The Chinese promised a lot. They promised to give us provisions, medicine, clothing, and weapons; they tried to instill in us a confidence that both the Pol Pot and Lon Nol factions have seemingly lost. I could perceive pretty clearly their wooing.

During the last few days of training, we were informed that after the training, the entire staff would be sent to Bangkok for observations, surveys, and rest for 2 months. Afterwards, we would be sent to a European country or China for additional 2-months training in military strategies and tactics, then, would return to the Thai-Kampuchean border to carry out our task. They gave us an objective: We had to liberate, at all cost, two western districts of Battalbang Province during the 1983-84 dry season so that Sisophon could be used as the capital of the coalition government. The very objective led to my capture.

Believing in what the Chinese and Americans said, I thought Sisophon could be retaken, and I would be able to take my family back there. According to the Khmer people's traditions, a Khmer worships his ancestors wherever he lives. Therefore, I asked for government permission to return to my native place for a few days to remove the remains of my father. On my way back, I was captured by Heng Samrin's soldiers.

TRUONG CHINH MESSAGE ON WAR VETERANS DAY

BK271019 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh's War Invalids Day message -- date not given]

[Text] Dear diseased and disabled soldiers, families of fallen combatants, and families having meritorious deeds toward the revolution: On the occasion of the War Invalids Day, 27 July, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers, I would like to convey my kindest regards and best wishes to all diseased and disabled soldiers and families of fallen combatants and families having meritorious toward the revolution throughout the country.

Our party, state, and people always remember the outstanding combatants who have sacrificed heroically for the sake of their fatherland and take pride in and feel grateful to those who have rendered meritorious services and blood to the glorious cause of the nation's revolution. I am happy to note that in the recent past various sectors, echelons, localities, and mass organizations have exerted great efforts to satisfactorily implement the policy toward war invalids and fallen combatants and the Army rear service policy. They have carried out many practical tasks to care for and stabilize the livelihood of those persons and families having meritorious deeds toward the country.

I am also happy to note that despite the present difficult situation, many diseased and disabled soldiers and families of fallen combatants and families having meritorious deeds toward the revolution still can maintain firmly the fine traditions to overcome difficulties and achieve good progress in all fields, thus making them worthy as model citizens and model revolutionary families.

However, some sectors, localities, and establishments still fail to take full responsibility in this work or to fully implement the policies and systems promulgated by the party and the state. As a result, the life of diseased and disabled soldiers, as well as of families of fallen combatants and families having meritorious deeds toward the revolution, in certain localities is still rife with difficulties. This is a shortcoming which should be corrected with close attention by all sectors, echelons, and mass organizations concerned.

Concerning the organs directly responsible for the implementation of these policies in particular, they must undertake numerous specific and practical tasks to care for the material and spiritual life of diseased and disabled soldiers and families of fallen combatants and families having meritorious deeds toward the revolution. They must also implement fully the policies of granting privilege and prerogatives to these soldiers and families and show them the faithful love of the party and the state.

On the occasion of the War Invalids Day, I wish that all diseased and disabled soldiers and all families of fallen combatants and families having meritorious deeds toward the revolution throughout the country will develop their revolutionary nature and tradition and uphold their patriotism and love for socialism in order to continue making many still greater contributions to the cause of national construction and defense, thus deserving the trust of the party and the state and the affection of the people.

My cordial salutation.

[Signed] Truong Chinh

Leaders Mark War Invalids Day

OW271740 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 27 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and the People's Army and Hanoi mass organizations today paid a floral tribute at the Fallen Combatants Cemetery and called at Army Hospital 108 in Hanoi.

The delegation included Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee; Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Lieutenant General Bui Phung, member of the party Central Committee and vice minister of national defence; and representatives of mass organizations and the Hanoi population. The wreath bore the following inscription "Homage to our Fallen Combatants."

The delegation later called on disabled soldiers under treatment at Army Hospital 108. Le Quang Dao wished the hospitalized soldiers early recovery and conveyed best wishes to their families. On behalf of wounded and sick soldiers, Tran Van Dinh, a people's armyman wounded in action at the northern border, warmly welcomed the delegation and expressed profound gratitude to the party, the government and the medical workers for their devoted treatment and good services. Also on this occasion (War Invalids Day), a delegation of the Kampuchean Embassy led by Counsellor Kem Mongkol called on and handed gifts to wounded soldiers under treatment at Army Hospital 103.

LIGHT INDUSTRY RECORDS NEW ACHIEVEMENTS

OW301810 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 30 -- Light industry in Vietnam has recently finished 134 projects and products ahead of schedule, earning 24 million dong for the state. These achievements were recorded in a four-month emulation drive in honour of the 55th anniversary of the Vietnam trade unions.

Among the major achievements were the restoration of more than 600 assorted weaving machines and the assembly of ventilation and air-conditioning systems at factories. Meanwhile, the Quang Trung engineering factory successfully manufactured two-rolled paper making machines suitable for district paper mills, saving over 150,000 dong. During the same period, 92 other light industry factories applied 1,019 technical innovations, saving 109 million dong.

HO CHI MINH CITY INITIATES TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

OW301848 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 30 -- The movement for technical innovation and improvement of workers and public employees in Ho Chi Minh City since liberation in 1975 has saved nearly one million dong for the state. The movement is aimed at resolving difficulties in materials, equipment, spare parts and managerial improvement.

Hundreds of research subjects and projects undertaken by universities and technical enterprises have been applied to production, in accordance with the conditions of raw materials and energy. In the suburbs, models of combined agricultural forestry development on aluminous soil, as well as scientific and technical progress in raising shrimps have been applied and high-yield rice strains multiplied helping to develop the food-producing area in service of the city's export trade.

FINANCE MINISTRY MEETINGS ON AGRICULTURAL TAX

OW271015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] The Finance Ministry recently held a national conference to review 1 year of work of implementing the agricultural tax decree. Over the past year, except northern border villages and zone-5 villages, where the question of agricultural tax collection has not been raised, the nearly 9,000 villages and wards in the country have popularized the tax policy among peasant households, completed the survey and categorization of paddies and lands, established tax registers for each peasant and production collective, and collected the 1983 taxes based on the new decree.

Although the period implementation has been relatively short and the workload has been heavy, all provinces have initially done a good work in surveying and categorizing lands and paddies, which has helped increase the 1983 taxable land area by 306,000 hectares compared with 1982, with an average tax of 2.77 tons of paddy per hectare, or 41 kgs more than in 1982. The north's average tax of 2.96 tons of paddy per hectare shows an increase of 65 kgs per hectare over 1982. The increase is 21 kgs for the south, with an average tax of 2.62 tons.

'FAIRLY GOOD' WINTER-SPRING RICE CROP REPORTED

BK310427 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Despite numerous difficulties resulting from natural calamities and a lack of supplies, collective and individual peasants throughout the country have harvested a fairly good winter-spring rice crop compared with the planned target.

The entire country has harvested 1,657,800 hectares of 10th-month rice -- an increase of 0.5 percent -- with a yield of 3.32 metric tons -- an increase of 0.2 metric tons -- per hectare. The paddy output attained in this rice crop is 5,510,900 metric tons, some 376,500 metric tons more than in the 1982-83 winter-spring crop season. The success recorded in the 1983-84 winter-spring crop shows that our intensive cultivation potential is still great and that it is the result of the application of advanced science and technology to cultivation and the improvement of the system of product contracts with laborers.

However, a decrease of 37,700 hectares in acreage has caused the paddy output of this rice crop in the north to drop by 91,000 metric tons compared with the previous winter-spring crop season. Although the north has attained a rice yield higher than last year, due to a failure to uniformly carry out intensive cultivation, transplant rice on schedule, and seriously introduce the new rice varieties into the ricefields by some provinces, districts, cooperatives, and families of cooperative members, its paddy output is smaller than in 1983 and its rice ration has dropped. Meanwhile, the grain output, which mainly consists of paddy, has also decreased in certain provinces compared with previous winter-spring crop seasons.

DROUGHT HITS LARGE RICE-GROWING AREAS IN NORTH

OW271021 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Prolonged hot and sunny weather in the Bac Bo and former zone-4 provinces since 10 July has caused drought over large rice and rice seedling areas.

As of 24 July, in 12 key rice-growing provinces from Nghe Tinh northward, 298,100 hectares were affected by drought. In areas irrigated by water pumps, 242,000 hectares -- including 106,000 hectares of rice seedlings and early rice -- have been experiencing water shortages. Provinces with large drought-affected areas are Nghe Tinh, with 53,000 hectares; Thanh Hoa, 41,000 hectares; Hai Hung, 48,000 hectares; and Ha Nam Ninh, 31,500 hectares.

Faced with this situation, on 21 July the Council of Ministers decided to supply 70,000 kw for agricultural production. However, the irregular power supply from supply sources has failed to meet the power needs of drought-control water pumping stations in terms of quantities and timing. Many difficulties are still being encountered in drought control. According to the Water Conservancy Ministry, power is supplied to the large water pumping stations 14-16 hours daily, instead of around the clock as planned. The Bach Hac pumping station in Vinh Phu Province and the Nhu Quynh and Tinh Xa pumping stations in Ha Bac often experienced power cuts. The Bac Kinh Hai, Gia Thuan, and Song Nhue self-regulating sluices have been put in operation, but for limited times, to get water from the Red and Duong rivers to help peasants irrigate their paddies. Fast-flow and fast-drainage methods are being applied to prevent waterlogging.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AS OF MID-JULY

BK211339 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Thanks to their all-out efforts, all localities throughout the country have been able to plant 10th-month rice on 880,000 hectares, an increase of 4.9 percent over the same period last year. In the north, due to the late harvest of 5th-month spring rice and continuous rainfall, soil preparation for the cultivation of this rice has been carried out at a slow pace.

According to the General Statistics Department, as of 15 July, the northern provinces had finished soil preparation on 657,522 hectares or 93.6 percent compared to the same period last year and planted 10th-month rice on 284,000 hectares, an increase of 10.6 percent over that same period. Thanh Hoa, Ha Bac, and Hai Hung have planted this rice on 17-21 percent of the planned acreage. In some localities such as Haiphong, Ha Son Binh, and Thai Binh, due to the lack of water, soil preparation may not be completed in time for the planting of rice seedlings.

The southern provinces have so far harvested 39,000 hectares of summer-fall rice with a fairly high yield. Tien Giang Province alone has accounted for 23,000 hectares. Taking advantage of the favorable weather conditions, these provinces are stepping up the cultivation of the 10th-month rice. Dong Thap, Cuu Long, Long An, and Tay Ninh have planted this rice on more than 80 percent of the planned acreage. As of 15 July, the south had planted this rice on 595,332 hectares or 2.4 percent more than the same period last year.

Along with planting rice, all localities throughout the country have paid attention to expanding the areas of subsidiary crops, vegetables, beans, and industrial crops. As of 15 July, the entire country had planted more than 205,000 hectares of subsidiary crops, an increase of 16.9 percent over the same period last year, with the southern provinces accounting for more than 178,000 hectares or an increase of 23.3 percent. All localities throughout the country have also planted 75,127 hectares of vegetables and beans, an increase of 32.4 percent over the same period last year, with those in the south accounting for 51,337 hectares or an increase of 63.9 percent. Meanwhile, the area of industrial crops in the entire country has expanded to 122,482 hectares, an increase of 51.9 percent.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEA DIALOGUE, DISARMAMENT

BK301248 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 30 Jul 84

[From the "Australian Insight" program moderated by Sue McAlister]

[Text] Australia's minister for foreign affairs, Mr Bill Hayden, says he intends to raise the issue of Kampuchea at his forthcoming meeting with Thailand's foreign minister, Air Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila. Two weeks ago in Jakarta, Mr Hayden suggested that Canberra might play host to a peace conference involving all the parties involved in the Kampuchean dispute including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- ASEAN -- and Vietnam.

ASEAN reportedly rejected Mr Hayden's proposal. At the same time it is believed that Vietnam welcomed Australia's attempt to find a way of ending the impasse over Kampuchea.

Mr Hayden is beginning a 4-nation overseas trip which in addition to Thailand will take him to Singapore, Yugoslavia, and Switzerland, where he will attend the Nuclear Disarmament Conference in Geneva next month. In Sydney Foreign Minister Hayden held a news conference to preview his trip, and (Elizabeth James) was there for Radio Australia. She asked Mr Hayden about ASEAN reported rejection of his Kampuchean peace conference.

[Begin recording] [Hayden] Not actually rejected it. Mr Dhanabalan, who is foreign minister for Singapore, said the proposal is on the table and can be picked up and pursued further at any time. I'll certainly take this opportunity of raising the matter with Air Marshal Sitthi -- foreign minister for Thailand -- when I'm there tomorrow and the succeeding 3 days. But the Kampuchean issue is a very lively issue, and as of early this morning I heard a news broadcast to the effect that there was conflict at the border, and I guess that we will see more of it.

I think we have been asking ourselves the wrong question -- the question that has been frequently posed is: On whose side is time in this? I believe the real question is how do we bring about circumstances which would encourage Vietnam to settle the situation in Kampuchea to all round satisfaction and draw her back into a more healthy relationship with the rest of the world, and to therefore curb the propensity for instability in our region which is developing, and can much larger, as a result of a growing -- albeit small at this point but a growing -- level of Soviet presence.

[James] Mr Hayden, last week Radio Australia's correspondent, John Lombard, raised the Indonesian Army's concern that unidentified planes were flying over East Timor. You've rejected the idea that these could have come from the Australian military forces. Do you intend to pursue the matter still?

[Hayden] The matter is being investigated because the aircraft that have been allegedly flying over East Timor are neither Australian military aircraft of any form or nature, nor are they being operated by or on behalf of any government agency or body or department. And the flights are a complete mystery to us. The federal police and the Customs Bureau had been drawn into investigations as well as the civil aviation. To this point we are unable to obtain any evidence to give credence to any assertion the aircraft come out of Australia. I'm not saying they don't, we just can't find any evidence. [end recording]

(?Then) Mr Hayden outlined what he hoped to achieve at the Nuclear Disarmament Conference in Geneva.

[Begin Hayden Recording] What we are proposing is a comprehensive test ban treaty, and to negotiate the conclusion of such a proposal we've persuaded the Americans to support this proposition. At this point we don't have the Soviet Union's support -- that's crucial -- and we intend to work to try to get it. We may fail, but it's so important, we must try. I guess the question people ask themselves is why does Australia take such a prominent role in this. Well, the facts are: We have a number of facilities in this country which we jointly share with the Americans which in certain circumstances could be nuclear targets -- some of them high priority nuclear targets. On the other hand, if facilities like those were not in place, monitoring and verification procedures would not work, and the likelihood of nuclear war would be that much greater -- much, much greater -- arising from uncertainty, suspicion, a sense of threat from the unknown encouraging, perhaps, one country to launch a first strike attack. So in those circumstances, paradoxically, to try to stop a nuclear war occurring it is important we make our contribution in arms control and verification procedures. Let's call it deterrence. However, what we are really aiming at is eventually trying to get a freeze on all nuclear weapons, deep cuts, and moving towards total nuclear disarmament -- a very long shot, but one worth working for. [end recording]

NEW ZEALAND

EMBARGO ON AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENTS LIFTED

BK311155 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] The New Labor government in New Zealand has lifted the embargo on Australian investments imposed by the national government of Sir Robert Muldoon, which was defeated in a general election earlier this month.

New Zealand's minister of finance, Mr Douglas, said the embargo had been lifted after discussions with Australia's treasurer, Mr Keating. Mr Douglas said there would be further discussions with Australia on how far an investment between the two countries could be made more compatible. He said all the applications for Australian investments frozen under the embargo would be examined by the Overseas Investment Commission in terms of the existing criteria.

Sir Robert Muldoon imposed the embargo because of what he described as farcical decisions by Australia preventing New Zealand investments there.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON LISBON'S DENIAL OF CONTACTS

BK301552 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has described as strange a Portuguese Government statement denying direct contacts with Indonesia on the East Timor issue at the United Nations. In a press statement in Jakarta today, Minister Mokhtar said that it would be strange if they denied the UN secretary general's statement. The existence of the contacts between Indonesia and Portugal on the East Timor issue originated from a report by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in New York last week. According to Minister Mokhtar, Perez de Cuellar was probably referring to the contacts arranged by Assistant UN Secretary General for Human Rights Rafiuddin Ahmad.

The Portuguese Government's denial came from Prime Minister Mario Soares in Lisbon last Saturday night in response to Minister Mokhtar's statement in Jakarta the day before. Indonesia and Portugal have had no diplomatic relations since the Lisbon government abandoned East Timor in 1975. This was later followed by the incorporation of the territory into Indonesia in 1976.

MOKHTAR SEES 'BETTER UNDERSTANDING' WITH PNG

BK271619 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has considered the present Indonesian-PNG relationship as having entered a much better stage as compared to the past. He attributes this to a better understanding between the two countries. Minister Mokhtar was speaking to newsmen in Jakarta today. According to him, PNG Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu's visit last April and his second visit to Jakarta at last month's 17th ASEAN foreign ministers meeting represented a turning point for this development.

Minister Mokhtar referred to the recent meeting in Surabaya of the Indonesian-PNG Joint Border Committee which formulated a new border draft agreement which the two countries' foreign ministers will sign. He said the new agreement would be signed in the near future and it would replace the 1979 border agreement.

Minister Mokhtar added that Indonesia and the PNG had reached an agreement on procedures governing the repatriation of Irian Jaya people who crossed the border into the PNG, and that it would be implemented in the near future. In addition, a joint verification committee was also set up to check on those border crossers wishing to return.

BRIEFS

COMBUSTIBLE ELEMENT PLANT -- The director general of the National Atomic Energy Agency, Jali Ahimsa, launched construction of a combustible element plant in Serpong, West Java, today. The project is being implemented under a contract between the Indonesian Government and Nukom of the FRG. In his speech, the director general expressed the hope that construction work would proceed smoothly. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 21 Jul 84 BK]

LALANG OFFSHORE FIELD -- President Suharto officially opened the Lalang offshore oil field in Bengkalis district of Riau Province on 25 July 84. Meanwhile, the governor of Riau Province said that the Lalang offshore oil field was developed at a cost of US\$126 million and is producing some 35,000 barrels per day. He also said that during the 3d Repelita the average annual economic growth for the province has increased from 6 to 7.27 percent. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 25 July 84 BK]

MALAYSIAPRIME MINISTER ON SUPPORT FOR PLO, IRAQ-IRAN WAR

PM270917 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 26 Jul 84 pp 1,2

[Interview with Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed and Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen by 'Arafat Hijazi in Kuala Lumpur -- date not given]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur -- PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat yesterday left Kuala Lumpur for Indonesia after a 2-day visit to Malaysia. He was seen off at the airport by the king of Malaysia, the prime minister, and a large number of officials.

Malaysia Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed said that Malaysia follows with interest the Zionist conspiracies against the holy places and the dispersion of the Palestinian people from their home. He said that Malaysia is working with several Islamic parties to end disputes and stand united with the aim of thwarting Israeli conspiracies to destroy the Al-Aqsa Mosque and seize the occupied Arab territories.

In an exclusive statement to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, the Malaysian prime minister pointed to the warm reception accorded to Yasir 'Arafat, saying: This is our expression of our commitment to the cause of liberation and support for the PLO under Yasir 'Arafat's leadership. The prime minister said that his country's good relations with the Arab countries enable the Malaysian people to be in the forefront among those exerting efforts for the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights. He expressed the Malaysian people's happiness with the PLO chairman's visit. He said: We have held talks during which we reviewed the general situation and bilateral relations between Malaysia and the PLO. We assured Yasir 'Arafat that Malaysia is prepared to give everything it is asked to in order to support the PLO.

With regard to the Iraq-Iran war, he said that it is regrettable and that no solution can be reached without a peace agreement between the two sides to stop the fighting. The two Muslim countries should realize that if this war continues it will destroy both countries and remain a stumbling block to the liberation of Palestine.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that Muslims in the East and the West should support the Islamic good offices to end the war that has been going on for 4 years between the two Muslim neighbors, Iraq and Iran. He said that he feels optimistic that the combatant parties will respond to the efforts to stop the war, for which every Muslim is paying a price and which is beneficial only to the Israeli enemy.

The Malaysian foreign minister said that the war of attrition between Iraq and Iran has hindered the Islamic peoples from shouldering their responsibility toward the liberation of the Holy Land and given enemies the opportunity to violate the holy places, colonize Palestinian territory, and disperse the Palestinian people from their land. The minister said that 'Arafat's visit to Malaysia has enabled views to be exchanged on the serious problems of war between two Muslim peoples, so that the Arabs and Muslims can devote their efforts to their fateful Palestinian problem which is endangered because of the differences between the Arab and Islamic countries concerned.

The Malaysian foreign minister affirmed his country's support for the PLO under the leadership of Yasir 'Arafat who, during his visit to Malaysia, received support on all official and popular levels. The foreign minister described the popular rally held on the occasion of 'Arafat's visit at the sports stadium as a popular referendum that showed the Malaysian people's readiness to make all sacrifices for the sake of saving Jerusalem and all the Holy Land.

BATASAN REELECTS VIRATA PRIME MINISTER

K310011 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 30 Jul 84

Text] First in the news, Prime Minister Cesar Virata was reelected to a second term in a more than 9-hour session last night [30 July]. He was reelected by a vote of 120 to 50 in a 6-hour rollcall vote. Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono was also reelected to a second term as deputy prime minister. Rono is also the majority floor leader.

The KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] overcame all efforts by the opposition to block the vote on Virata by launching attacks on the prime minister and the administration, blaming them for the economic problems of the country. During the height of the attacks, speaker Nicanor Yniguez had to bring order by stopping all debate and pushing the vote on Virata's nomination. The session lasted almost until midnight.

Among those who voted against Virata was former Foreign Minister and independent Assemblyman Manuel Collantes. Collantes blamed Virata for the country's economic mess. Speaker Yniguez had to recess the assembly four times during the tumultuous session.

In his acceptance speech after his election, Prime Minister Virata expressed sadness over the attacks on his person and the administration for the country's economic problems. He asserted that the problems confronting the country are not anybody's fault. He said forces beyond the control of the government have been affecting the country as well as other nations, but he said the administration is exerting all efforts to cushion the country from the effects of the worldwide economic setback.

DETAILS OF 1985 PROPOSED BUDGET REPORTED

K301558 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Jul 84 p 2

By Tara S. Singh]

Text] President Marcos will submit today to the Batasang Pambansa the government's proposal for a 67.3-billion budget for 1985, immediately after the election of Finance Minister Cesar Virata as prime minister.

In his 34-page budget message for "economic stabilization and productivity," Marcos emphasizes the repayment of the country's foreign debts and says "there may be no need for new tax measures" to finance the proposed budget "if cash resource targets are met." He says the government will respond to what is basically inevitable -- "to have us live within our means until we are stable again to begin a new momentum."

The budget proposal allocates the biggest slice to economic services, amounting to P20.8 billion for 31 percent of total. Next is the allocation for social services at P17.2 billion or 25.6 percent. Debt servicing -- foreign and local -- would amount to P16.0 billion or 23.7 percent of total. Defense and security are given P6.3 billion (9.4 percent), and general services P6.9 billion or (10.2 percent). This year's budget is P68.8 billion.

Of the debt service allocation, P11.5 billion will be for payment of interest and P4.5 billion for debt amortization. About \$500 million is expected to be paid to foreign creditors.

Interest payments would account for 17.1 percent of the 1985 budget and the entire debt servicing would reach 23.7 percent.

Earlier, Marcos said he wanted the interest on foreign obligations to be paid so that Philippine accounts would be "current, and to avoid any possibility of default." He said he would minimize borrowings so that the budget deficit would be pared down to about 1.2 percent of gross national product from 1.5 percent in 1984.

The target for net borrowings will be P9.7 billion in 1985 which, according to Marcos, "is consistent with both the national government's financing gap and the expected credit constraints. A relatively small 10.9 percent will come from domestic sources while 89.1 percent will come from abroad."

His budget message says domestic borrowings will be rationalized through the issuance of more attractive, market-competitive Treasury securities, and "government borrowings from the Central Bank will be minimized."

Foreign borrowings will be principally on existing loan commitments with international financial institutions and creditor-countries, the message adds. About \$141 million is expected to be raised from these sources. "Only a minimal amount of about \$37 million has been programmed to come from newly contracted loans in 1985," the message states. Special project loans such as the agricultural inputs loan from the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank will account for the other foreign loan proceeds.

The 1985 budget proposal emphasizes "no net change in Treasury cash balances in 1985 for this will be consistent with the policy of maximizing the use of existing fund balances to minimize new borrowings." Marcos adds: "Since the ongoing negotiations (with the International Monetary Fund and 483 foreign banks) are still to be completed, budget planners have programmed all maturing payments in the 1985 budget."

The 1985 budget will be financed by increased revenue collection and borrowings of the government, Marcos said. He adds: "Existing revenue measures are expected to yield P68.9 billion and net borrowings P9.7 billion." "In the 1985 budget, the ratio of revenues to GNP will be about 10.3 percent, declining from 10.7 percent in 1984 and reflecting a less aggressive fiscal stance for the year. Around 89.4 percent of the disbursement program net of debt retention is expected to be funded from revenue sources," Marcos points out. However, he admits that "the remaining 10.6 percent of the 1985 disbursement will be financed through net borrowings of the same amount."

He says the proposed budget aims for "increased productivity for sustainable economic growth achieved through equitable distribution of the fruits and benefits of development." He added that the proposed budget, "modest by development standards because of the current economic difficulties," gives priorities to seven programs: agricultural and food productivity, industrial production, livelihood programs, infrastructure development, agrarian reform, social development, and peace and order.

Agriculture is given top priority and, according to the president, will be given to new technologies and the use of domestic resources for the production of fertilizers and animal feeds. The budget will also support a self-sufficiency program for rice, sugar, coconut oil, fish, and nearly all the basic commodities. It also calls for the encouragement of the processing of food materials for local consumption, and of export aquaculture development and increased domestic meat production.

On industry, the government will continue to encourage exports of dollar-earning products such as garments, electronics and handicraft. Export promotion for small and medium scale industries will be stepped up, Marcos says.

The livelihood programs will be carried out to generate employment and increase income in the countryside as well as in the urban areas, Marcos adds.

infrastructure, priorities will be on construction of farm-to-market roads, irrigation systems, communal waterworks, airports, ports and transportation and communication lines. Social development programs will include allocations for education, housing, social welfare and health services.

The allocation for activities to insure peace and order is of high priority because unstable situations in critical areas, have stalled economic development activities, Marcos says.

Under the 1985 budget, the biggest outlay for economic services is for transportation and communication -- P8.2 billion or 12.3 percent of the total budget; agriculture and agrarian reform -- P5.1 billion or 7.65 percent for water resources development and flood control -- P4.1 billion or 6.2 percent; development of power resources -- P1.2 billion or 1.8 percent; development of industries -- P942 million or 1.4 percent; natural resources -- P633 million; trade -- P312 million; and tourism -- P90 million or less than 2 percent of the budget.

For social services such as education and manpower development, the allocation is P10.7 billion or 15.9 percent; for health and population control, P3.4 billion or 5.1 percent; social security, labor and employment, P1.7 billion or 2.6 percent; housing, P875 million or 1.27 percent.

Marcos in his message appeal to Batasan members for the immediate passage of the budget measures, saying the "urgency of the situation demands the most expeditious action from the people's representatives."

PLANS FOR MARKING AQUINO ANNIVERSARY OUTLINED

K280354 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Jul 84 p 22

[Excerpts] Well-to-do matrons will picket the houses of the members of the probe panel looking into the murder of opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr. to help them arrive at the truth, a spokesman for the group announced yesterday.

The first "we are watching you" picket will be staged by 100 members of the Alliance of Women for Action and Reconciliation (AWARE) on July 29 in the Quezon City residence of board Chairwoman Corazon Agrava, AWARE spokeswoman Narzalina Lim said. AWARE members will picket the houses of the four other board members next week, Lim said, adding that they had invited men to join them.

Meanwhile, plans for a 10-day observance of the first anniversary of Aquino's death are currently being finalized by the August Twenty-One Commemorative Committee (ATOCC). ATOCC chairman Reli German said the commemorative activities will be highlighted by the arrival from the U.S. of a lifesize statue of the slain senator. ATOCC is composed of representatives from the country's different movements and political parties. Foremost among the plans is the revival of the "Yellow Ribbon" campaign which took the country by storm in the days following Aquino's assassination. The yellow ribbon campaign is currently being undertaken every Sunday after the protest run of ROAR (Running Organization for Aquino and Resignation). The yellow ribbons are tied on antennae and side mirrors of vehicles, lamp posts, and trees.

From Aug. 12 to 20, masses and novenas starting at 6:30 p.m. will be held at the Sto. Domingo Church in Quezon City where Aquino laid in state last year before interment at the Manila Memorial Park. On August 20, the mass will begin at 7 p.m. after a candlelight procession from Ninoy's residence on Times Street, Quezon City. On August 21, the date of Ninoy's assassination, Jaime Cardinal Sin, archbishop of Manila, will officiate at a high mass at the Sto. Domingo Church starting at 9 a.m.

On the same day also at 9 a.m., there will be a march from the Ugarte Field in Makati to the Manila International Airport to welcome the statue. From the MIA, the marchers will proceed to the Luneta.

MANILA POLICE ARREST 5 COMMUNIST LEADERS

HK301129 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Five ranking communist leaders, believed to be the brains behind the staging of violent rallies and demonstrations in Metro Manila, were arrested today [as heard]. Elements of the PC Metrocom [Philippine Constabulary Metropolitan Command] made the arrest during a pre-dawn raid at the subversives' underground house in [word indistinct] San Jose [words indistinct] last July 22 [as heard]. The full story from correspondent Jun Francisco:

[Begin recording] The five suspects were arrested by the Metrocom while in the act of holding a secret meeting on their mobilization plans for the abortive march and demonstration last July 23. PC Metrocom Commander Major General Prospero Olivas identified those arrested as follows:

(Cesar Cristol), alias (buyet) or Julius, leader of the group [words indistinct], pledged member of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and chairman of the [words indistinct]; (Danilo Garcia), alias (Bragan), a regular CPP member; (Fernando Reyes), alias (Abe), also a regular party member; (Romeo Castillo), alias [words indistinct], member of the national council of Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU] and concurrent chairman of KMU area 2, and deputy secretary of (Cristol); and (Vermilia Ebarra), alias (Herme) or (Corina), a member of the organizing committee under the CPP collective codenamed [words indistinct] for elevation to the CPP candidate membership by the group of (Cristol).

(Cristol) was previously arrested in 1978 for subversion. He was subsequently granted temporary release. The arrest of and subsequent revelations by the suspects of the infiltration of rallies by the subversives triggered the cancellation of rally permits on July 23. In fact, Gen Olivas said, one of the documents seized during the raid carried a comprehensive plan by the subversives to engage in violent activities during the July 23 March. [end recording]

MARCOS ORDERS BANCO FILIPINO REOPENED 1 AUG

OW271313 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Banco Filipino will reopen on Wednesday next week [1 August] and all depositors will be able to get back their deposits if they want to. The president ordered the monetary board to reopen the bank to reassure depositors of government protection for their money in the bank.

Following a meeting with Tomas Aguirre, founding president of Banco Filipino, and Central Bank's Jose Fernandez, an agreement was reached for Central Bank to extend an emergency loan adequate enough to meet the demands of depositors. Fernandez also disclosed that Banco Filipino has appointed (Basilio Estanislao), president of Land Bank, as conservator to run the bank. The conservator will take charge of the assets, liabilities, and management of the distressed bank.

Fernandez also said (Estanislao) will also be empowered to form an investigation team to look into the affairs of Banco Filipino to determine the cause of the loss of deposits and to find out any violation that may have been committed by the bank in the conduct of its affairs.

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